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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860. NUMBER 136.

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Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
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Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860.

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WASHINGTON LETTERS.

The letters published in this journal during the last session of Congress over the signature of "Chicago," and written by one of its editors who spent the winter at the Capital, attracted very general attention throughout the country. Their graphic and vigorous style, the clear view which they presented of the state of feeling existing between the sections, the terse synopsis which they gave of the arguments of representative men of all parties and all shades of political sentiment, the occasional daguerreotypes of prominent personages, and the ability with which the writer discussed the various topics of legislation and discussion as they arose, constituted a prominent feature of the paper during the winter months, and caused it to be much sought for outside of our usual circle of readers.—We say this much of these letters in the absence of our Associate, the writer of them, confident that the readers of the TRIBUNE will agree with us in the estimate placed upon them. From various quarters, within the last two weeks, the inquiry has come to us as to whether "Chicago" would be our Washington correspondent during the present winter. We are glad to be able to give an affirmative response; and to say in addition, that by the time this number of the TRIBUNE reaches many of our subscribers, "Chicago" will be at his post in Washington, from which time until the close of the session, we shall be in daily receipt of his letters.

All who desire to keep well posted upon the important events which are expected to transpire at the National Capital during the the earliest intelligence as to the policy of present session of Congress, as well as to be daily advised of all important movements throughout the country and the world, will consult their own interest by subscribing at once for the TRIBUNE. In no respect will it fall behind the best conducted and most enterprising journals of the country.

MERCHANTS' MEETING.

The meeting of merchants and business men generally, to be held this evening at Bryan's Hall, promises to be an imposing demonstration. We have but one word to say in addition to what has heretofore appeared in these columns relative to this subject. The object, as we understand it, is to obtain an expression of opinion from that class of community most largely and intimately interested in financial affairs, with the expectation that it will to some extent influence the action of our State Legislature, soon to assemble. If this be so, it is important that nothing be done hastily, or without due and full deliberation and discussion. Different individuals will undoubtedly have different panaceas to offer for our monetary evils. That is well. Let every plan be discussed. Let every man who has an idea on the subject contribute it to the common stock, and then harmonize as near as may be upon some clearly defined line of policy which will commend itself to men of sound judgment throughout the State, and secure their co-operation in the general object of reforming our currency. It is not necessary that final action be had to-night. Precipitancy will endanger everything. In a matter of such vital interest, our business men can afford to hold a half-dozen, or more, meetings between now and the assembling of the State Legislature. We make these suggestions, believing that they will meet the approval of nine-tenths, or more, of the class who have called the meeting.

IVERSON OF GEORGIA.

The intemperate and unpatriotic language indulged in yesterday by one of the Senators from Georgia, will not, we trust, betray any Senator or Representative of the free States into a corresponding exhibition. Iverson is a disunionist *per se*. Long before the election of Lincoln he had openly avowed himself to that effect. In one of his violent harangues in the Senate last winter he declared in substance, that he would accept of none of the panaceas which were being held out to the South to promote peace between the sections. There were certain things which the South considered essential to her security and the building up of her interests, and these she was willing to accept in the Union, if tendered to her, but if they were not, she would have them out of the Union. She would have the power of the South augmented by the absorption of Mexico, Central America, and the Islands of the Gulf; she would have protection for her property in slaves everywhere; and she would have free trade both in *labor* (niggers) and in goods. This is the whole gospel of Slavery and of Disunion according to Senator Iverson. It is the platform of South Carolina and of all the disunionists *per se*, of whatever State. A distinction must be drawn, therefore, between the men for whom Iverson speaks, and the conservative men of the South. If we had the ear of Republican Senators and Representatives we should advise them neither to imitate the intemperance of speech displayed by the Iverson and Keitt school, nor dignify their violent and treasonable harangues with any reply or even notice. Let them ventilate their treason and air their brimstone vocabulary. The best answer that can be given them, the most unanswerable reply that can be made, is the logic of an imperturbable silence.

Population of Cincinnati.

The people of Cincinnati were dissatisfied with the result of the census of that city as taken by the United States Marshal, and the Common Council had the work done over at the expense of the city. The return has just been made, showing a total population of 171,293, which is about ten thousand more than returned by the United States Marshal.

From "Old Abe's" Home.

[Special Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 28, 1860.

The President elect returned from his trip to Chicago on Monday evening last. Your correspondent was delighted to behold once more his angular form. His occupation was absolutely gone as soon as it had been removed beyond sight. The relapse of Springfield into its wonted dullness was instantaneous. The capital of the Prairie State without Lincoln was worse than Washington without Congress. It struck the listless sojourner like one grand Quaker meeting house. Hotel parlors were deserted; book-keepers enjoyed an uninterrupted leisure; billiard tables stood unoccupied; the capital looked like a dead house—in fine, many a distressing place your special correspondent has visited, in his time, he feels constrained to pronounce Springfield the most distressing of all.

Mr. Lincoln was glad to get back. They had worried him nearly to death with dinners, parties, Sunday school meetings, church visits, levees, &c. &c. The Scylla of Springfield was nothing compared with the Charybdis of Chicago. The bores here were mostly villagers, and made no other pretensions than to take a good look at "Old Abe." In the Garden City they claimed him body and soul. They hauled him all over that city of respectable distances. They surfeited him, who cared for his plain food, with [illegible]. They [illegible] of him with parties, "attended by the beauty and fashion." Expectants of distinction, from all parts of the Northwest, clung to him. [illegible] What wonder, then, that he felt his heart gladdened, on reaching once more the comparative quiet of his old home?

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

THE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

MR. BECKWITH FOR THE DEFENCE.

MR. HOYNE FOR THE COMPLAINANT.

[From our Special Reporter.]

NAPERVILLE, Thursday P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court Room was thronged and crowded with spectators before the opening of the Court. Very many ladies from the village were present.

Mr. Beckwith, following Mr. Miller, then addressed the Jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—There is no duty in one's professional life affording so much pleasure and gratification as appearing in the defence of the innocent; and there is no pleasure so great as appearing as I now do, not only in the defence of an innocent woman, but of her defenceless children, an aged mother, and her many friends. I don't say she has not done wrong, a grievous wrong, to her husband. In saying that, I say no more than she has already said in her own statement on oath. After recapitulating the attentions received from Mr. Boyd without the knowledge of her husband, she says she has injured him, and that though not guilty of the crime laid to her charge, she felt that she had done him a grievous wrong, but had hoped by her penitence to be forgiven and restored to him through the intervention of friends. I frankly say she has done wrong to her husband, and departed from the path of duty; that she has allowed her affections to become estranged from him, but still I say that she has never allowed that cloud to fall upon her actions which would fix that foul stain upon her character that they are now seeking to fasten upon her.

I am sorry the counsel in his speech has not seen proper to state fairly the circumstances of this case. He knew that the deposition was on file which he has had suppressed as testimony, the testimony of Mrs. Corry, which would have shown that the complainant against the wishes of her friends, clandestinely sought the hand of this lady for mercenary motives. He knows that the original letters are here on file which show that in '57, he received from Mr. Corning $20,000, and in '54 $25,000, and that his letters say that he is heart-sick that he could not pay it back. The counsel knows that Mr. Davidson is here who knows how many times this man has been saved from penury and ruin by that fatherly heart which has never refused a favor. The counsel complains that I read the deposition of Mr. Tighe. He knows that he had charged in his bill adultery with this man, almost sixty years of age, with his head gray, white, ripening and blossoming for the grave. Did he believe it when he made that charge? If not, why did he put it in the bill, and blazon the fact to the world? I thought, and correctly, that my client could rest satisfied, if this man with his brilliant future just before him, came before this Court and said: "Never, in word or deed have I been guilty of this crime."

Again, the counsel finds fault that I asked the witness, Layton, an impertinent question. Why, I knew the witness had said so; I know, too, he lied when he said so, as he has many times to go through his testimony. I thought, too, he would own he had lied; as he has been compelled to many times throughout his testimony. Again, the counsel complains that I said this suit had been commenced in a secret, clandestine manner. How was it commenced, let me ask him. While this woman was, as the witness says, scared, frightened, distracted, crazy, a summons is served upon her. An answer is drawn. By whom? By power of attorney. She is not allowed to see a friend on earth, and is sent around another way that she might not see her only brother. For a thousand dollars given to him, she is made to give up her rights in $60,000 worth of property. I ask the counsel who drew up that answer. I ask him with whom did that lady counsel. The counsel complains that I said that Burch made this matter public. Who did make it public? Was it this unfortunate woman? Who called in his legal advisers and held a secret conclave in Judge Skinner's office? Who wrote to Mr. Pruyn that before the letter reached him the whole Northwest would know it? Who, in the meantime, kept only his legal minions and lackeys near her? Who made the whole thing known to the city of Chicago, and her name a hissing and by-word on the lips of all, before she reached her home?

The counsel says Mr. Burch offered to submit the proofs to Mr. Pruyn, and avoid a public trial. I saw this lady ruined, every hope of cut off. I saw they could never live together again. I advised most earnestly a separation on such terms as would not impeach her virtue. No, says he, I have made the charge, and though it ruin my child and me, it shall be only in that way. I had hoped when the passion of the hour passed away, he would think with compassion; but no such course would he take. Mr. Burch only proposed to submit these papers to Mr. Pruyn that he ought not have a defence made. His friend, Mr. Joy, in May last, was commissioned to lay the proofs before Mr. Pruyn, but that he would not disclose their contents to her or her friends, or take advice from her counsel. Mr. Pruyn declined to see them with such provisions. He refused to let Mr. Corning see them, her natural protector and guardian. Mr. Corning, who had cherished and brought her up for years, from whose home she was taken, was asked to strike her down without any proof but the say-so of this man. I remained in Albany while that final interview was had at the Falls, and Mr. Burch would hear nothing, but that pound of flesh for which he had bethought in his bond.

It is said that I refused to have certain esteemed persons associated with me in this case. It is true. It was Mrs. Burch's case, and her friends were to defend it. I frankly said that no friends of Mr. Stuart should step in and defend this lady. I knew the persons suggested had been bosom and intimate friends of Stuart's for over twenty years, and therefore I refused. That was my motive, whether of erroneous judgment or not.

A large part of this case is founded upon confessions. Are the statements in these confessions true or false. If we ascertain that they are false we shall have gone far toward ascertaining what credence shall be given to them. One of them confesses with an imprecation of divine vengeance upon Mrs. Burch. I can hardly trust myself to characterize the language in which that imprecation is couched. To my mind it is impious—impious, and no fair man can read it with a different impression. This is Mr. Burch's handwriting. The other is said to have been written by Mrs. Burch. If this woman had been unbosoming herself and discovering all, how happens it that these two contradict each other, both made voluntarily and freely, both under the sanction of an oath, one in the morning and the other in the evening. How happens it that they contradict each other? The one made in the morning admits criminality up to May 25, 1858. The one made in the evening declares that nothing criminal was done after December 24, 1857. Another thing: He says in his letter that at the time of the failure of Oliver Lee's Bank, while he was absent agonizing to save her from poverty, on the 14th of October 1857, her first act of criminality with Stuart took place. This he says he gets from her confession. It is shown that the failure of Oliver Lee's Bank occurred on the 5th of September, 1859, and that Burch was home after the 4th of October to the 15th inclusive. If this confession of guilt be true, would not this woman remember the first time of her criminality. Would it not be indelibly impressed upon her memory for every hour of her life? It is now conceded that this in the confession is false. You will notice another thing in this confession. You will see that the date of October is left blank, and was filled in with a different ink, and Judge Skinner says he cannot say that this date was in when he saw it. How did Burch get the date to fill in? We find him sending on Monday to Mrs. Mather to fix a time and then filling up his blank confession. If this lady was making a free and voluntary confession, unbosoming everything, why was it necessary for him to send his little daughter around Chicago to hunt up information on which he could locate the day?

There seems to be a singular state of mind on the part of the defendant at this time. How could a Christian man have set down and written to her brother-in-law that he was at that time absent, agonizing for her comfort, when he knew otherwise from the inquiry he had made on Monday. Another thing: the evening of this 14th was the evening on which evening meeting was always held in church, from which they were never absent. At half past seven they opened. Mrs. Peck, who would be most likely to know, remembers being at Mrs. Mather's in the morning. She remembers the conversation held when the town-bell rang, and that Mrs. Burch went home to dine with her husband. She recollects that Mrs. Burch returned at three o'clock and stayed through supper, and went home. The others who testify upon this point don't recollect Mrs. Burch being there. They are all members of the Burch family. The positive recollection of one will be more than the non-recollection of others. Where was Stuart that day? And here it seems necessary to call to mind the violent attack made upon Mr. Stuart by the counsel. I have yet to learn that it is my professional duty to travel outside unnecessarily to call a man a villain, a liar, a scoundrel. Some twenty or thirty of the most respectable men of Chicago, knowing Stuart for from 5 to 20 years, testify to his good character. Holding high situations of trust, [illegible] neighbor—was there occasion for this attack? Does its fairness commend itself to you? Every one coming into a court of justice is entitled to have the ægis of his good name thrown around him. No man has ever doubted the integrity, good faith or personal honor of the man. But the counsel says his dress is different from others. He condemns his character because his coat is not cut by the same tailor as the counsel's. He condemns his character because he is polite and affable. I will not enter into a comparison of the character or manners of the two gentlemen. I will not say that Stuart's character is faultless, but are the class of arguments used by the counsel such as shall condemn this unfortunate woman to a living death? The counsel congratulates you on having learned that Mr. Stuart plays billiards, and [illegible] this woman to an infamous reputation. But the counsel has discovered also that the other Witnesses are scoundrels; that Burril has been unfortunate enough to go to a billiard saloon with Stuart; that he has been unfortunate enough to be a personal friend of Mr. Stuart. Why, so are Judge Morris, Judge Wilson, Mr. Joy and others; and for this is he to be called a perjured wretch! He also attacks Col. Carpenter. Why? Because he has sometimes played an evening game of cards for ten cents the corner. That he has played gun-wad poker, and that the man who got the most gun-wads had to pay for the drinks. Why, the counsel, in the rigid austerity of his character, would consign some of our best citizens to infamy. What does Col. Carpenter say? That he was with Mr. Stuart from ten in the morning till late in the afternoon, when Stuart went to dine with Senator Douglas. There Mr. Ayer meets him, and remains with him till between five and six o'clock. At this time Mrs. Burch is at Mrs. Mathers, and going home with her husband to tea. Stuart says that he went with Senator Douglas and wife to the theatre, and remained there till 11 o'clock. Col. Carpenter saw him there that evening. No time could Stuart have been with Mrs. Burch, but after dinner and before he went to the theatre. Did he take ten minutes to go down there, ten minutes to come back, accomplish his purpose in fifteen minutes, and be ready and prepared to go the theatre? This it will be remembered is the first occasion of his connection with her. Mr. Burch was home with her at tea after six and in the evening they both went to Church. The only interval of time had on this day not covered by the evidence is the half hour between half past six and seven.

The second time mentioned in this confession is the 24th Dec., '57. They seem to have abandoned it now. But how did it happen to be written down? Can a woman be guilty of this terrible crime and not remember the date under oath. This is the last time she is said to have been guilty. How agrees the false day given in both confessions, with the one written by him and the one by her? Mr. Burnam, Mr. Hamlin, and others, all tell you that date is a falsehood. Mr. Burch tells in his letter to Mr. Pruyn that it was the evening of the 24th of December. How if this was a free and voluntary confession, did it get twice put down upon a date when it is shown Stuart could not have been in the house.

The third time set down, is of attempts, not acts. It is said to have been when Mr. Burch went to Burlington. He went to Burlington, it is shown, on Monday, the 31st. Nora recollects that she had broken a dish on Sunday, and that the next day, on this Monday morning, she went in to tell Mrs. Burch and Stuart was there. She says he did not come there on Tuesday or Wednesday morning. Margaret says he was there but once and that he was not there Tuesday or Wednesday. Stuart corroborates this. We have now the day fixed. Nothing conflicts with this but the statement of Miss Fannie Burch, who says Mrs. Burch told her that he was there on Tuesday morning. But she says that it was the same morning Mrs. Burch sent up word that Stuart was there and did not send for Lizzie. But this is the same morning Margaret and Nora testify to. The statement goes on to say that she agreed that morning to let Stuart in that night, but bolted the door and did not let him in. But that night she was at Boyd's party till 12 o'clock. So was he. The invitations had been given out the week before and they both knew it. And he stayed till late and went home with his wife at a late hour. Let us test this story of Fannie Burch farther. Where were they the next day? On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Burch was driving with the Boyds and they stayed and took tea with him. Stuart spent the whole of Wednesday evening with Burril. Let us look further, at what really happened Monday; it said she expected some one because she was walking. That when Stuart came, she sent word to Lizzie that Stuart had called and did not call for her. This is magnified into a wonderful circumstance. Why, no young lady comes to a parlor unless called for, and upon calls being made, notice is given as a matter of convenience and etiquette to announce who is called for. What further happens? They go into the grapery. The girl calls for something, the Farnam boys call, Nora finds her in the grapery, and says she is engaged or out. And this is magnified into a wonderful matter. Why, the counsel knows this is the most common thing in the world. It seems the Farnam boys had been in the habit of calling so frequently, and would remain so long that she had become annoyed by them, and had expressed to her servants before, this annoyance. She says she is out, and this is a wonderful circumstance. But it is said that that morning Stuart took liberties and she wept bitterly. Nora in the dining room, servants all around, doors all open; and after it, with composure she goes off to visit Miss Lizzie. She bolted the door, Fannie Burch says. The servants say that after he returned from the party at twelve o'clock, she sat up and wrote a long letter to her mother. At this time Fannie Burch would have you believe that she was lying in the bed thinking of Stuart. Stuart says he never was there, or near there that night. Can you believe this part of the confession true?

Again, another date in the confession, when improper advances were made by Stuart, the 29th Nov., 1859, the evening of the Historical Society. This Mr. Peck and Mr. Long show the thing to have been impossible. A sneer is attempted to be made at them by the counsel. Mr. Peck has the misfortune to be a clerk; Mr. Long the same position. The name of Mr. Peck and his family are to be traduced because he happens to know well and associate with Mr. Long, who happens to be a clerk in Mr. Stuart's office. I deem it as very unfair to thus traduce the character of young men, especially when no two young men in Chicago bear a fairer character. But it is said, they have talked together about this matter. I should like to know who in Chicago has not. These show that Mr. Stuart could not have been there, Fannie Burch this time says that he was there a few minutes? She had read the testimony of those gentlemen in the papers.

I have thus gone through the whole of this confession, every date of it, and shown it to be wholly false. If there is not a syllable of truth in it, I think it will aid you somewhat as to the manner in which it was obtained.

Mr. Beckwith continued his review of the testimony of the witnesses touching in order upon that of Mr. Thielcke, the gardener, Layton, Margaret O'Hara, Mrs. Pitney, Honora Cooke and others, which occupied the afternoon up to the time of the adjournment of the Court on Wednesday evening.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Beckwith resumed his argument at the opening of the Court, and continued his review of the testimony. The space allotted to this report allows only a sketch of Mr. Beckwith's peroration.

It is not necessary for me to detail further the transactions in this unhappy house. You will be happy to learn, gentlemen, under the instruction of the Court, that if her first confession was obtained under fear, constraint or false hope, everything subsequent remains under the same ban till it is shown that that fear, that hope, has been removed. Was there no false hope. Was there no fear. We have only a partial account of the scene that transpired in that room. Was that letter written in the absence of constraint. She tells Fannie to take it to him, and see and tell her how he looked and what he said; to see if he looked relenting. Was she not under his influence? What was Mr. Burch's conduct? Did he call together the family friends? Where were the schoolmates of her childhood? They were in the city. Where were those who knew her in her infancy? They were there, the old friends. But the door was bolted. No letter was to be delivered but to him or Fannie; and only the bank customers and the lawyer were admitted. The next thing we find a bill prepared. The Sheriff serves a summons upon her. But not content, fearing she might retract, a power of attorney is prepared, and counsel draw up an answer, and Mr. Burch supposed when he sent her away he had the papers in his own hand to crush this woman before she could see a friend she had on earth. Allow me to follow for a moment Mrs. Burch. She is sent away, and this man, overwhelmed with domestic affliction, brushes out her name from her trunk, and she is sent by another route, that she may not see her only brother at Detroit. In the same spirit, her portrait is painted out, that she may be obliterated from the eyes and memory of her children, telling Margaret that if any one in the house spoke of their mother to the children, they should be thrust into the streets; and this is humanity. This is Christian charity. This is what is paraded here as Christian character. If it is, I can only say, God deliver me from it. Looking forward to a relenting in this heart of stone, relying yet upon the hopes held out by him before, she writes letters to him. She knew her heart had been estranged by Stuart's flattery. She told Burch the means he used, and she says she has done a grievous wrong, and asks him to pray for her.

And she writes to her Christian pastor. I shall not arraign him. If he had done right in becoming her accuser. If he has done right in not endeavoring to send her a copy of her letter it is a matter between him and his God. The public may arraign him outside. The public may hold him in such estimation as each one may deem warranted by his conduct; but it is not my province to arraign him before this jury. She writes to others, distracted, condemning herself, under the influence of her husband, in whose power she was, to show she looked yet for hope, and Mr. Corning rightly stops it upon the last interview to be with her, when he sees the false construction put upon her language. And it is charged as evidence of her guilt that she did not enter into a controversy with her clergyman.

Gentlemen, I have gone over this case very hurriedly, yet I have occupied a larger share of your time than I ought to have done. This was demanded by the importance of this cause to the one I specially represent, the importance of it to this poor heart-broken lady, the importance of it to her children, that the band of infamy may not be placed upon them, the importance of it to her aged mother and her friends. I say also the importance of it to the complainant, himself; for I believe, gentlemen, that if you would confer upon him the greatest boon, do him the greatest favor upon earth, to say that he shall not brand his children with infamy, to say that [illegible] you are ready to [illegible]. You will thus be doing him [illegible]. This [illegible] my apology for occupying so much time. These things lead me to ask [illegible] consideration in determining your verdict as to whether this lady is guilty or innocent. The law has said, and wisely said, that no person shall be convicted of crime until every man of the twelve who sit as triers shall be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that she is guilty. But, gentlemen, if I am not greatly mistaken in the evidence that has been adduced, there is not a single man of you who is willing to say from the evidence here given that he in his heart and in his conscience, believes that this woman has ever been guilty of the crime with which she stands charged.

Mr. Beckwith closed after speaking over seven hours.

ARGUMENT OF MR. HOYNE.

Mr. Hoyne then addressed the Jury.

The sympathy of all here is undoubtedly with this unfortunate woman. I am willing it should be so. But you, gentlemen, are placed in a position that elevates you before the world. This case does not die with the hour. It has an influence on the public. Is the Sickles remedy to be understood to be the only course to be pursued? It has pained me to sit here and hear the best citizens, the purest girls, abused, traduced and slandered. Mr. Burch though his wife has never given occasion for a single abusive charge has made made against him.

I learn, for the first time, that he is the representative of every vice. Their attack does not rest there. I do not expect your sympathy, but I do expect justice, and I expect to get it. I have been prepared for everything. I understand that I have been threatened to be driven from Chicago. Threatened men live long, and I expect to stay there. I know the power, and influence, and wealth, that makes the pressure there. The counsel says he appears here in behalf of the lady, the children, and Mr. Corning. Whom have they attacked? Judge Skinner and Judge Dickey, whose reputations cannot be touched. Mr. Farnam is also attacked as one of the co-conspirators. They hope by three witnesses to overthrow the testimony of eighteen witnesses. The gentleman, finally, though reluctantly, consented to spare Mr. Patterson. Mr. Patterson has reason to thank God for that, at least. These three witnesses are Stuart, Burril, and R. V. Carpenter. Stuart's reputation is national. Like the Juggernaut of old, he has crushed in his career families after families. Burril is his pimp and procuror, fabricating evidence for defence. Carpenter says he is my enemy. Politics create strange associates, and I used to meet him in that way. On his own testimony, he is a vagrant political Colonel, brought here from Nebraska to sustain this case. I must express my astonishment at the indiscriminate attack made upon every witness, male or female, by them. I owe a tribute to Fannie Burch, for her intelligent appearance upon the stand. Did she come here as the purchased tool? It takes age and vice to manufacture that. Her whole statement was susceptible of corroboration or contradiction. She has never been contradicted, but in every instance corroborated. Fairness and candor spoke in her very face. Nature had stamped there the impress of truth. And yet he attacks this girl, appearing here unwillingly to testify.

One important fact is admitted by the counsel, more than half proving the case. He tells you this wife has wronged her husband. You only need to be satisfied by other facts. She has the character of yourself and children in her keeping, and where a woman undertakes to parley with her honor, is lost. To hesitate, to doubt, is to be damned. Where is a wife's honor when she is alienated from her husband and seeks stolen interviews with another she prefers? To that extent the admission of the counsel goes. She has been regardless of her trust, and goes so far downward in her course to ruin that there is no return. And yet they turn around, and heap up epithets, and pour the vilest abuse upon the complainant I ever heard in a court of justice. We thought they had come to defend her, but they came to attack him.

It becomes an important inquiry in a case of this kind, to know the position of the parties. Circumstances must not be isolated, but must be weighed together. But the counsel seeks to consider each by itself, and argue that no one alone proves the case. We are trying to ascertain if a certain fact has been committed. This is peculiarly a crime of secresy, and needs to be established by circumstantial evidence. It is the moral law of the universe, that the guilty heart cannot retain its secret. It is restless while screening it, and, like the ocean, must cast up the putrified matter. This poor, guilty woman, with her heart full of guilt, could not but cast out the foul burthen when charged with her crime.

The rule of law is, that there needs only to be shown the disposition of the parties to commit the crime, and an opportunity for its commission.

The Court adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Hoyne resumed his address to the jury:

I propose in the few remarks that I shall make to you, to speak as if Stuart's testimony was not in the case. When the facts of intimacy occurring in '57 till the spring of '58 are taken together, there can be no doubt as to its degree. Living in the abode of luxury, in fashionable society, Mrs. Burch was not so exposed to influences of temptation as those in humbler walks of life. At the time of their first acquaintance Stuart had a reputation for those arts so dangerous to women. Attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad, supposed to be occupied in business, we find him at the house in business hours whenever Mr. Burch was in the city, and there in the evening when Mr. Burch was absent. She was informed and cognizant that he was a *roue* and libertine. He is sick at the hotel, and every delicacy is sent to him by Mrs. Burch. It would appear that she called to see him at that time. What would the guarded discretion of a just man judge of such intimacies with a noted libertine. She had already become fascinated by the arts of an accomplished *roue*. The intimacy continues from day to day, as shown by the testimony of the servants. Is it not singular that this man, whose time would be supposed to be occupied by the weighty business of a great corporation, should spend so many of the hours devoted to business with her, and that he should always be alone with her only, and never with the others in the house. She was driven by the coachman to his office, when she goes in. He had access to the house under all circumstances, and when he was there others were often refused admittance. He calls there several times during the bank panic, when Mr. Burch was away; and is closeted with her late hours with closed doors. The house is closed at night without any reference to Stuart's presence; the servants retire, and they sit up alone together. A wife, the mother of children, she sits up with a closed and silent house, after the hours for retiring, with a stranger. He has such communication with her that he knows every instance of the husband's absence, and is there before his feet have hardly died away from the threshold. She is displeased if the servants interrupt them. There is a rule in the house that the servants shall not enter when they are together without warning them by knocking at the door. He is seen kissing or attempting to kiss her, and his arm is thrown around her. He skulks into the house, up and around to see who are there. After being alone together, she appears with flushed face, hair disarranged, and collar tossed. She sits up till midnight waiting for her neices to come. He sits up with her. He leaves just before they come, and then does not go to the cars. He was there only because he was sitting alone with the wife of another man. Do these facts show any intimacy between them? Do they show any opportunities for crime? Does he spend his days and nights there merely for the purpose of visiting with her alone, and nothing beyond? On Sunday, after these young neices have just arrived, he comes to the house, and these strangers are all sent to church without her, the house is cleared, the husband is absent, and Mr. Stuart remains alone with her. Did an opportunity here occur? At a wedding party, he drives her home in his carriage, and is again alone with her. They all go to the Theater but she, and by what intuition does he know she is alone. He comes and spends the evening alone with her, and leaves just before the others arrive. Her dress is changed for a loose wrapper. As a flash lights up the whole heavens, the circumstance of the card found on the floor after his departure, sheds a whole volume of light on these facts. "They all go to the theatre to-night. You understand." Yes, the paramour, seeking this woman's affections to ruin her, did understand it, too well. He crushed her, he desolated her home, he scattered her household. That night they are not interrupted. Farnam is refused admittance. They become alarmed when they know he saw the hat and shawl of Stuart. She is then cautioned by friends of her danger, is told of public rumor, is warned. Does she stop? The visits continue. Whenever he so far forgets caution as to remain till the husband's arrival, he always makes an excuse of business with him, and so blinds the doting husband. At the time of a brother's sickness, lying on his bed of death, they send away others to be alone together. Death was there, but lust and prostitution were there. Death could but shock. It could not clean the heart of pollution. Their dreadful secret was burning in their hearts. Mystery and crime were there. Death could not banish it. It might arrest for a time the criminal intimacy, it might fill her with dread; it did not shock him, but it could not do away with her former sin. That death bed scene, with what transpired before it, with what came after it, did cause a suspension of crime. The note passed on that occasion may be had reference to its suspension. The others are sent from the room to look for it where it was not, that the note might be delivered. After the renewal of their intimacy, he insists. She says she resisted. He insisted, overcame, and she was again in his power. He had dropped his victim for a time, he had tired of his toy, he had put off the old that he might put on some new love. But he had her secret, that terrible secret, and when he wished to use it he did with a terrible power. He keeps his ring, and delivers it in secret. She keeps his ring and delivers it in secret. They go to Burlington, but her, he comes, [illegible] disclosure, shocked at what she believes to be the plot which effected her ruin, she writes this note. "Would not a wife, having knowledge of the existence of a plot of two scoundrels to ruin her, have disclosed it to her husband, instead of one of the villains, if she had been innocent? Was there not a secret there, not to be told, not to be written about? A plot to lure her by flatteries, till she became ripe for seduction? Would she not have told her husband? There had been a plot. That plot had succeeded, and she is angry to discover she had been made the victim of one. Her conscience was her accuser, and she writes this letter. A pretty paper to put in the case. If nothing else existed, this alone should prove her guilt.

Kansas—Response.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The liberal course of your paper and the noble sentiments you express in reference to the relief of the famine-stricken people of Kansas, assure me that you will cheerfully publish the following, being the closing part of the letter received in acknowledgement of my first remittance.

I feel this to be due those who have contributed already, as it will show them the spirit in which their gifts are received, and it may prompt other to aid in averting what threatens to be the most terrible scene of suffering that has ever been witnessed in our country.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
JOHN EVANS.

MR. POMEROY'S LETTER.

ATCHISON, K. T., Dec. 1, 1860.

I have before been in straightened circumstances; but your $300 set me up and made me feel that the "bottom had not fallen out."

What a time we have had! For six days past we had no cars from Hannibal, on account of breaking the bridge over the Grand River. But now all is right, and freight comes again.

But the suffering of our people now begins to be seen. Some who were determined to *hide their destitution*, and were hoping for some *private* funds in the States, have at last come to me to say "*they must have aid or die!*"

Over twenty teams are here to-day from the various local Committees, and they say "they *must stay until something comes!*" Every car-load is disposed of before it arrives.

Two widow ladies came to me from Doniphan county to-day, who said to me: "We have large families, are left alone, we cannot get work, are out of provisions, our children cannot be seen in the streets, we cannot protect them from hunger or cold."

Hundreds of families are to-day in that wretched condition. They would hide it if they could. All their crops have failed. The "early and the latter rain" fell not. And their empty, emaciated hands are stretched out to God, and to human kindness. In the name of thousands who have seen better days, I thank you. Don't get weary in your good work. We shall hold up these hands cheerfully, so long as you lend us aid. God bless you.

S. C. POMEROY.

THE YOUNG MAIL ROBBER, CAMPBELL.

Still Further Discovery of Stolen Letters.

From Col. C. G. Hammond, Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, we have received the appended list of stolen letters and mail matter, which largely swells the extraordinary exhibit of the young mail robber, John Campbell, late a train boy on the C., B. & Q. R. R. These last were found concealed in the lining of the baggage car in which Campbell was arrested on Sunday night. When disturbed by the baggage master, he crammed these into the inter-space of the side of the car. The car left here on Monday night, but at the lower end of the route was subjected to a thorough search by Conductor Wm. H. Towner, and the discovery made of the following. There is, under the circumstances, a lurking joke in the extract from the scrap of letter which closes the list. "The mail is so uncertain;" sure enough. The matter recovered has been delivered to the Chicago postmaster:

Draft J. Wood & Co., Nov. 30, Quincy, Ill., on a German House, Stuttgart	$120.00
Draft J. Wood & Co., Nov. 30, Quincy, order J. R. Skinner on Hoffman & Gelpcke	41.38
Draft City Bank, Cairo, Nov. 24, order of Geo. Bond on Marine Bank, Chicago	100.00
Draft U. S. Penfield, Cash'r, Quincy, Nov. 30, order of P. Freeman on Atwood & Co., N. Y.	54.30
Draft U. S. Penfield, Quincy, Dec. 1st, order A. C. Marsh on Marine Bank	156.60
Draft L. & C. H. Bull, Quincy, Dec. 1, order H. B. Hill on L. D. Olmsted & Co., Chicago	35.00
Draft M. S. Henry & Co., Sterling, Ill., Nov. 16, order of R. S. Hinckley on Marine Bank, Chicago	80.75
Draft Bradner, Smith & Co., Chicago, Oct. 20, order Moore, Shuman & Co., on D. S. Batt, Quincy	20.50
Draft J. F. Dunn & Co., Galesburgh, Nov. 27, order W. H. Prescott on I. H. Burch & Co.	275.30
Draft Cuppier & Marston, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 21, one day after sight, on Winterbottom & Jones, Fort Madison, Iowa	111.53
One draft A. F. W. Webb, agent, St. Louis, Nov. 26, 10 days, order G. P. Eaton on Frank Malcolm, Fort Madison, Iowa	101.21
Same on same, 15, 30 days	101.30
One note by Frank Malcolm, Fort Madison, Iowa, order of A. F. W. Webb, agent, Sep. 15, 60 days	199.12
Note of A. Still & Co., Danville, Iowa, order of Wadsworth & Wells, Chicago, 6 mos., Nov. 20	107.25
Note of Blake & Kelly, Atchison, Kansas, order of Sweetser, Gookin & Swan, Boston, Aug. 15, 4 mos.	300.00
Note of Bertschinger & Steinwedell, Quincy, Ill., order of American Horsenail Co., Oct. 7, 3 mos.	142.54
Note of J. C. Bernard, order of New York Life Insurance Co., Nov. 28, 12 mos.	29.04
Certificate of deposit, Shawmut Bank, Boston, Nov. 27, credit of E. B. Whitman, for	150.00
Torn receipts for remitted premiums, by J. O. Osborne, Quincy, during Nov., on account of Ætna Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn., in all	55.26
One cancelled renewal receipt by Ætna Ins. Co., Hartford, J. O. Osborne, agent, Quincy, for	10.00

And a scrap of a letter reading thus:—"*Silas:* I would like for thee to send me the receipt I gave for those notes, or burn it up. Probably you had better burn it, to be sure of it—the mail is so uncertain." J. MAXWELL.

The Merchants' Meeting at Bryan Hall To-night.

The call published in our columns a day or two since for a meeting of the Merchants of Chicago at Bryan Hall, this Friday evening, was remarkable in bearing the names of *one hundred and twenty* of our best and most permanent houses, in every department of the trade of our city. It's object, as stated in the call, is "to consult as to what legislation is necessary in view of the financial and general condition of our State."

It will be one of the most important meetings of its class ever held in this city, and if carried out as began can but have results of permanent value to the mercantile interests of the Northwest. The call is imposing and significant in the number and standing of the signers, and the attendance of all interested is a duty and will be of value to-night.

Illinois Temperance Union.

This body closed yesterday its annual two days' session, in this city, at the Young Men's Christian Rooms in M. E. Church Block. Rev. P. Judson presided, Rev. W. F. Stuart acting as Secretary. Among the business transacted was the adoption of several changes in the officers of the Union, and the appointment of an Executive Board for the ensuing year as follows:

President—TUTHILL KING, Esq.
Executive Committee.—Rev. A. J. Joslyn, Rev. T. M. Eddy, Rev. Prof. Bartlett, Rev. W. F. Stewart, R. M. Guilford, J. V. Farwell.
Secretary—A. Kenyon.
Treasurer—E. S. Wells.

The Board consists of forty members together with the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer. Some changes were made in the officers of the Union. The working force of the body now consists of an Executive Committee, appointed by the Board, including the President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer.

Chicago is henceforth to be the head-quarters of the Union, and its energy more concentrated than ever heretofore. The main business of the Union at its present meeting has been to mark out more definitely the field of its operations and the line of its policy; in attempting to rid the great State of Illinois of that almost unparalleled evil and source of poverty, wretchedness and crime, intemperance. To accomplish this, the resolutions look to this universal diffusion of correct information throughout the State on the physical, social, economical and moral influences of the sale and use of all intoxicating drinks. It is also proposed that the friends of temperance attempt to secure the passage of a law more effectually to circumscribe and ultimately suppress the traffic in liquors as a beverage. The Union feel sure that the coming year may be fruitful of good, resulting from a judicious and earnest use of the pulpit, the lecture and the press, as auxiliaries in this great work.—Financial troubles affect this body as well as others; yet strong hopes are indulged that reasonable success may attend its efforts. Great harmony and good feeling was manifest throughout the session, all feeling conscious that the Association is yet to be potent as an agency of good to humanity.

THE CITY.

New Year's Address.—$20 will be paid by the carriers of the DAILY TRIBUNE for the best written New Year's Address, to be sent in by the 24th of December. Rejected addresses returned if desired. Address G. R. BRACKETT, Tribune office, Chicago.

OWNER WANTED.—A large brass key has been found and left at the office of the City Marshal. The owner of a lock to fit it is wanted.

OLD ENOUGH TO KNOW BETTER.—An elderly man by the name of Marshall came to the Marshal's office yesterday with a complaint of having been robbed of fifteen dollars, by a *nymph du pave*, on the West Side.

LECTURE AT HYDE PARK.—At the request of the Hyde Park Literary Association, James Grant Wilson, Esq., will repeat before the Association, at the Hyde Park Chapel, this (Friday) evening, his lecture on Sir Walter Scott.

AID TO KANSAS.—Donations to the amount of $150 were taken in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Freeport on Thanksgiving day. Stephenson county is doing her whole duty in this noble work.

NEW MUSIC.—A. J. Higgins, Music Publisher and Dealer, at No. 40 South Clark street, has just issued a beautiful new piece entitled "I cannot catch the Sunshine," words by Elizabeth Benton, music composed by A. J. Higgins.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.—The elegant and extensive new Restaurant of Messrs. Smith & Higgins in Knight's new marble block on Dearborn, near Madison street, were yesterday, thrown open for public inspection and visited by many citizens. It is one of the finest ever opened west of New York.

STEAM VERSUS HORSEFLESH.—Yesterday morning, as the steam fire engine Long John was being run to the fire on the West Side, it came in collision with one of the Randolph street cars, and broke the dash of the latter.—At one time there was danger of more serious results, but happily no farther damage was done on either side.

BARN BURNED.—Yesterday morning about ten o'clock a barn, situated in the rear of No. 163 West Madison street, owned by Henry Hymen, was burned to the ground. A horse valued at $100 was also consumed. Entire loss about $350. No insurance. Another barn, the property of Henry Bergh, adjoining, were also slightly scorched.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The case of the constable, Fleihman, charged with larceny of the goods of a Mrs. Colby, was closed yesterday noon in the Recorder's Court and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The trial of Henry Curtain, *alias* Henry Cortoon, for larceny of iron from the establishment of E. G. Hall, Kimbark & Co., occupied the attention of the Court in the afternoon.

J. Richmond was arraigned for larceny of a bed-spread. He plead guilty.

THE BISHOP WHITEHOUSE CONTROVERSY.—A pamphlet of sixty pages has been published by S. H. Kerfoot of this city, entitled "Bishop Whitehouse and the Diocese of Illinois," a full review and statement of a controversy remarkable in its character and much regretted in its effects. In this pamphlet such Chicago names and endorsement are given as will secure for it here, and indeed widely elsewhere, a careful reading. It is no light matter thus to have originated this contention in this important diocese, and fall the blame where it may, there a strong, deserved, and remembered censure will lodge in the minds not only of Churchmen, but of the general public to whom whatever concerns so large a body of Christians cannot be of trivial interest. Mr. Kerfoot's pamphlet is for sale at McNally's.

JOHN B. GOUGH AT METROPOLITAN HALL LAST NIGHT.—The audience at Metropolitan Hall last evening was something immense. Long before the hour of opening, every seat was filled, neither was standing room to be had on any terms. It was a glorious and noble ovation to Mr. Gough, and a rare welcome from his friends in this city, to him returning from his notable career of usefulness abroad. Mr. Gough was welcomed in a few well-chosen remarks by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey.

It was a profitable and excellent benefit for the Young Men's Association, in whose regular winter course the lecture was delivered. Mr. Gough's theme was "*London*," of which his long sojourn in that city fitted him to speak intelligently and well. Our limits do not allow the extended report we had promised ourselves in behalf of our readers.

COOK CO. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors of this county have been in session for several days. A. G. Throop has been chosen Chairman for the ensuing year. A portion of the business of the session has already appeared in our columns. The following are the Standing Committees for the ensuing year:

Judiciary—F. D. Owen, A. H. Dolton, Ira W. Buell, Isaac Speer, James Miller.
Roads and Bridges—D. S. Hammond, E. Hobson, J. H. Myrick, George Dunlop, V. E. Roscoe.
Poor House and Pauper—F. Tuttle, G. Peck, A. Gibbs, C. Exler, A. Borcherdt.
Finance—A. H. Burley, E. Holton, D. Studley, Milton C. Miles, E. Haskin.
Miscellaneous—I. W. Buell, A. Scott, J. H. Pahlman, A. B. Johnson, D. C. Skelly.
City Relations—A. H. Dolton, H. Lamperts, J. Hoffman, M. Gornsley, J. McCaffery.
Town Accounts—Wm. E. Ginther, R. J. Edbrooks, Charles Ippel, S. W. Kingsley, Henry Werner.
Equalization of Taxes—A. B. Johnson, Jas. H. Rees, A. H. Burley, D. Studley, D. S. Hammond.
Licenses—A. Scott, E. Smalley, J. McNalty, J. H. Myrick.
Jail and Jail Accounts—Geo. Strong, Lewis Bush, Carl Kott, L. M. Ortenhondt, Otto Matchlechner.
Public Buildings—Jas. H. Rees, F. Tuttle, Geo. Strong, V. E. Roscoe, B. Waters.

PHELPS PREPARED CIDER.—*Editors Tribune:* Since the advertisement of "Phelps' Prepared Cider" appeared in your columns, we have received a number of inquiries about the term "prepared." Some suppose it to mean a spurious article manufactured from acid, molasses and water. It is due to Mr. Phelps to state that his cider is nothing but the pure juice, and the very finest quality. The preparation is simply to keep it from souring, and it accomplishes the object for which it is designed and adds to its flavor. We will warrant it just what we advertise it to be—"the purest and best in market." HOBBS, OLIPHANT, & CO.
Chicago, Dec. 5th, 1860.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done, and at prices to suit the times.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—The young men of our City can make no better investment of their time and money, than by attending Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College.

This valuable institution is now open day and evening, and those who are occupied during the day can complete a course by attending the evening sessions.

THE CAT BAGGED.—To protect ourselves from the impositions of those who assert they have *Downer's* Kerosene on sale at one dollar per gallon, warranted, &c. &c., and at the same time palm off other brands of Kerosene or even Coal Oils for the *best* Kerosene, we have decided to sell our Downer's Kerosene at retail at a small advance over cost; therefore consumers, that wish to be sure and get the best Kerosene made in the United States at the price of the second quality, will do well to bring their cans to the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 South Clark street. dec4-10t

D. B. DE LAND & CO.'S SALERATUS.—Thank your stars, if you are superstitious enough,—but be glad, and express your thankfulness that you can procure from your grocer a perfectly pure and reliable article of Saleratus. Be convinced, by a trial, of the truth of our remarks when we say that it is just the quality that has so long been desired by housekeepers. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus is manufactured at the Fairport Chemical Works, Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y. The grocers and dealers generally have it for sale. Sold at wholesale dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee.

ATTENTION.—The Tenth ward Wide Awakes will meet this Friday evening, at Wheeler's, on Canal Street. A general attendance is requested. C. P. BURDICK, Captain.

☞ New England pure Spruce Gum, in its natural form; can be had at Sargent's corner State and Randolph. Chewers take notice of the fact.

☞ All persons expecting Dr. Fuller to extract, fill, insert artificial teeth, or otherwise treat their dental organs, are notified that his office is No. 83 Clark street, opposite the Court House. dec6 J. C. FULLER, Dentist.

☞ Silver Plated Goods 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than any other house. See Hamblen & Co.'s advertisement. nov21-1m

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

New Advertisements.

U. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

GREAT REMEDY FOR COUGHS!
DR. FOORD'S PECTORAL SYRUP is the most popular and successful remedy of the age for all COUGHS and PULMONARY Complaints. Its curative effects are always great and often wonderful. No one should give up a Cough till they have tried it. nov8-1m-net

WANTED.—A situation as Clerk by a person acquainted with business in general, speaking and writing English, French and German. Willing to make himself useful in any kind of business. Address "M," P. O. Box 3443, Chicago. de7x1w

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 21 Lake street.

WANTED.—A situation as Book Keeper or Salesman in some good business. Have kept books for the last six years, and am well acquainted with the Lumber business. Refers to late employers. Will be willing to work for a small salary. Address HENRY, P. O. Box 854. de7x1w

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO form the acquaintance of a Lady with a view to matrimony; she must be under 25 years of age and possessed of a good education. Wealth no object. Address with enclosure motives only. H. W. BANCROFT, P. O. Box 1413, Chicago, Ill. de7x2t

WESLEYAN SACRED HARP. A COLLECTION OF CHOICE TUNES AND HYMNS For Prayer, Class, and Camp Meetings, Choirs, and Congregational Singing. By Rev. W. McDonald and S. Hubbard. Price 50 cents, with the usual discount on quantities. Mailed, post paid. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
Large Sale by Catalogue of VALUABLE FURS AND ROBES, AT AUCTION, BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, At their Spacious Store, No 32 Lake Street.
We take pleasure in announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chicago that we will sell at auction, commencing on Tuesday next, December 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M., the largest and best assortment of Fine Furs ever offered in this city. The stock consisting in part of
GENUINE HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, & FITCH, Marten, Siberian Squirrel, Chinchilla,
And all other kinds too numerous to mention in CAPES, HALF CAPES, TALMAS, MUFFS, VICTORINES, CIRCULARS, PELERINES, CUFFS,
And a large assortment of Children's Furs, Gents' Caps, Mufflers, Coats, Gloves, &c. &c. &c., and an elegant assortment of Sleigh, Carriage and Lap Robes in Hudson Bay and Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Coon, Buffalo, Genet, &c. &c.
N. B.—The above were manufactured for first-class city retail trade, expressly, and will be warranted as represented in every particular. Goods can be examined on Monday afternoon. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

122 Clark Street.
BILLIARD KEROSENE LAMPS.
HOTEL " "
HALL " "
PARLOR " "
KITCHEN " "
All with the Latest AND MOST IMPROVED BURNERS, ILLUMINATING Without Smoke or Odor, AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 122 - - - Clark Street - - - 122
CHAS. L. NOBLE.

HOODS! HOODS!! HOODS!!! AT WHOLESALE. LADIES' KNIT HOODS, SOLFERINO AND BLACK, Just received and for sale by J. M. STINE & CO., 37 Lake street, (up-stairs.)

PHOTOGRAPHS. Great Reduction in Price, FOR TWO MONTHS. At Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street. FASSETT & COOK'S Best Plain Photographs FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Good Colored Photographs (large size) in nice gilt frames for five dollars, as good as can be had in any other city for ten.
Pictures in cases at reduced rates to suit customers, and in no instance will a poor picture be allowed to go out. One good picture is worth a BUSHEL of poor ones.
IVORYTYPES. By Fassett & Cook, Are the best made in the United States, and the only ones in Chicago. Call and examine specimens.

UNITED STATES MAIL. Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, [illegible] Grand Trunk Railway Office, 19 Lake st., Under Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS [illegible] CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL. [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, No. 19 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

T. KINGSFORD & SON'S Celebrated Oswego Starch. All varieties sold by all Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

HENDERSON'S HOT-AIR FURNACE. The best way to warm a House is by HENDERSON'S HOT-AIR FURNACE. The best way to warm Churches is by HENDERSON'S HOT-AIR FURNACE. The best way to warm Banks is by HENDERSON'S HOT-AIR FURNACE. The best way to get pure, warm, healthy air is to use HENDERSON'S HOT-AIR FURNACE. [illegible] For sale at Wholesale and Retail by JOSEPH C. HENDERSON, Manufacturer, No. 122 Clark street.

WANTED—R. K. SWIFT, JOHNSON & CO., CERTIFICATES WANTED. [illegible] DAVENPORT, HILMANN & CO. [illegible]

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments. It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear. Ample ingress and egress—20 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place. The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris: the "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy. There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stoves, numerous tables, &c., &c. Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the building.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 12, and from 2 till 4 o'clock.
Admission—Dress Circle 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $5.00.
BENEFIT OF MR. MYERS.
Domestic Drama, Comedy and Farce.
Friday Evening, December 7th, will be presented the New Domestic Drama entitled THE BANKER AND HIS WIFE. Messrs. Myers, McVicker, Prior, Mrs. Plunkett, and Mrs. Myers in the principal characters.
To be followed by the New Comedy by Charles Mathews, entitled AGGRAVATING SAM.
Sam Nuggins ... Mr. Myers.
To conclude with the favorite farce of A Race for a Widow.
Adolphus ... Mr. Myers.
☞ An excellent bill for Saturday night.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES, Commencing Thursday Evening, November 15th, 1860, AT METROPOLITAN HALL. Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen: BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq. Rev. T. L. CUYLER. GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq. JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Prof. A. J. UPSON. Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER. Dr. J. G. HOLLAND. Prof. E. L. YOUMANS. Prof. C. OSCANYAN. Hon. H. J. RAYMOND. Rev. A. L. STONE.
Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co. and at the store of J. F. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee. Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. F. Kellogg, Lecture Committee. HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Wednesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

Wanted.

WANTED—Checks on the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company wanted by HOFFMANN & GELPCKE.

WANTED—Any one having a GOOD CUTTER for sale cheap will please address HUBBARD & HUNT, Post Office Box 3475.

WANTED—A Waiter at 85 Randolph street—one that thoroughly understands Restaurant waiting. None others need apply. S. M. THOMSON.

WANTED—Sight Exchange on New York wanted, for which the highest buying rates will be paid. M. D. GILMAN & CO., 133 South Water street.

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of $1,000, to take the entire charge of a profitable manufacturing business in this city, or would dispose of a whole on fair terms. Address "Manufacturer," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To purchase for Cash an improved Farm containing from 80 to 160 acres, with about ten acres Timber. Must be near a station on some railroad leading out of Chicago. Address, stating location and price, "FARM," Tribune office.

WANTED—A pleasant suite of rooms and board from 1st of January, for a gentleman and his lady, consisting of two persons, in a private family, or where there are but few other boarders. Address Box 3091. References exchanged.

WANTED—A lady wishes a situation as House-keeper, either in a hotel or private house. Or she is competent to preside at the table and take the entire charge of a house. Can give the best of city references. Address "A. B.," at this office.

WANTED—A Situation in some first-class Merchant Tailoring Establishment as Cutter and Book-Keeper, or to cut by the piece for some clothing establishment, who wish to procure a fashionable and good cutter. Has worked in Germany, Paris, London, New York and Baltimore. Full satisfaction will be given by calling at No. 211 Washington street. J. W. WERTENDOHN, former Cutter to Wm. Turner, 134 Lake street.

WANTED—To exchange from Six to Eleven Hundred Acres of Land in Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, for a good stock of Dry Goods or an assortment of Boots and Shoes. A good bargain can be had. The difference will be paid in cash. Apply to J. W. DOAN & CO., 94 Dearborn street.

TRAVELER WANTED—One accustomed to the "Hardware Trade." Address, stating where last employed, Post Office Box 2260.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Possession given immediately. A two-story frame house, containing 9 rooms, newly papered and painted, and supplied with gas and water, situated on Hubbard Court, between Wabash Avenue and State street. The greater portion of the furniture can be had if desired. Inquire of Dr. R. A. Bogue, No. 141 Lake street, between 2 and 4 P. M.

NEW AND SECOND-Hand Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Sleighs and Cutters at all prices, from $30 to $125. Double or Single seat, for one or two horses, trimmed or without trimmings, may be seen at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Carriage Repository on Market street, near Washington. Or address R. H. HILL, Chicago, Ill.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Three large rooms, two of them furnished, to let, with board at 43 Michigan avenue, at low rates.

BOARDING.—Two Young Ladies wish for board and two rooms on Michigan or Wabash Avenue. Address E., P. O. Box 148.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at 244 Adams street.

BOARDING.—A Suite of Front Rooms to rent, with Board, at 19 and 21 Michigan Avenue. References required.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 40 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for boarders, as it is but a moment's walk from the New Post Office. Terms for single gentlemen, $3.50 per week.

Lost.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost on Wednesday evening, between the Foster House and the Post Office, a small BLACK PORTE MONNAIE, containing about $110 in bills, and a Gold Diamond ring, and $16 in Bank check. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the purse at the Foster House to CADDIE LEE RATHBURN.

LOST—On Tuesday Evening, on State street, between Todd's Store and Hotel, a Gold Locket. Any person finding same will be rewarded by leaving it at either of the above mentioned places.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—About noon of the 4th inst., from the alley leading to Clark street, between Lake and South Water street, a large Bay Horse. Had a small place bitten from the off hind leg. [illegible] will be liberally rewarded. E. WAITE, 30 West Lake street.

LOOK AT THIS!!—ILLINOIS MONEY WANTED!! The following Bank Notes will be taken AT PAR for GROCERIES at No. 32 North Clark street: AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, BANK OF RALEIGH, CORN EXCHANGE BANK, [illegible], NATIONAL BANK, STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN BANK OF ILLINOIS, GRAYVILLE BANK.
☞ All Orders from the country, accompanied with the above money, will have PROMPT attention. Address WM. VAN FLEET, Post Office Box 3373.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON, Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO. [illegible]

FOUND—On 12th street, on the [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (or $1.00)	.25
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One Square, one month, (or [illegible])	3.00
One Square, three months, (or [illegible])	12.00
One Square, six months, (or [illegible])	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than one square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.
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$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
$2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
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Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers.
Superior Furniture, Bedsteads, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8th, at 9 1-2 o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 32 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting in part of Rich Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, with and without Marble Tops, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Marble Top Center Tables, Easy Chairs, Card and Center Tables, Hat Trees, Whatnots, Parlor Chairs, Bureaus, and Washstands, Wardrobes, Lounges, Hair and other Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Oak Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Sideboards, Cane Chairs and Rockers, Also, Silver-Plated Castors, Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, Tea Setts, &c. &c. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. B. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House.
FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock, AT OUR SALESROOM.
☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

DWYER'S ANTI BILIOUS POWDERS, An Efficacious Remedy for CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, BILIOUS BILIOUS BILIOUS AND AND AND NERVOUS SICK HEAD ACHE NERVOUS SICK HEAD ACHE NERVOUS SICK HEAD ACHE VARIOUS FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA, VARIOUS FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA, VARIOUS FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, INDIGESTION, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN HEARTBURN HEARTBURN DISTRESS OF FOOD AFTER EATING, DISTRESS OF FOOD AFTER EATING, DISTRESS OF FOOD AFTER EATING, INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is a mistake that Blue Pill or any other Pill containing Mercury, is the only remedy for Bilious Disorders and the various Diseases of the Liver. Dwyer's Antibilious Powders is a combination of Vegetable Alteratives and Tonics, whose positive action upon the Liver as Mercury, and will correct the derangement of the Digestive Organs without the risk of any injurious consequences.
Price 25 Cents Per Box.
Sent by mail on receipt of Ten 3 Cent Stamps.
FOR SALE BY SMITH & DWYER, (Successors to Penton & Co.) 94 ... Lake Street ... 94 OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar.
Olive Tar. Only and no other preparation from compounded with the view of a general sale has ever been able to obtain testimonials from persons of such prominence as [illegible] Rev. Dr. Hawks, [illegible] and more than one hundred other well known persons.
OLIVE TAR. When Olive Tar is inhaled its healing Balsamic odors are brought into contact with the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs, Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation. [illegible] When Olive Tar is applied it is Magnetic or concentrated curative power rendering it a most effective remedy. Olive Tar is not sticky, does not discolor. Fifty cents a bottle.
J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS [illegible] Price One Dollar a Package.
STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, STAFFORD'S INHALER, For sale by SMITH & DWYER, (Successors to Penton & Co.) Wholesale and Retail Agents for Chicago.

NOW WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated Noiseless SEWING MACHINES, PRICES REDUCED FOR SEVEN YEARS, $40, $40, $40, $40, $40, $40, AND UPWARDS. Chicago Salesrooms, 115 Lake Street. AGENTS WANTED. GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. SILKS. SILKS. OUR LATEST STYLES At Reduced Prices. ALL GOODS AT 20 TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTION! Commencing December 3d. J. C. DOWNS & CO., 150 ... LAKE STREET ... 150

SALE CONTINUED OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT COST! T. B. CARTER has recently received a large consignment of Staple Goods which he is offering with his Entire Stock of Fancy Goods at Cost [illegible] ☞ Terms strictly cash. ☞ Persons indebted will please call and make early payment. The Store will close in the evening at 7 o'clock. T. B. CARTER, 79 Lake Street.

JESSE OAKLEY'S SUPERIOR SOAPS. Trade Mark "J. R. AMES." For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

LADIES' FURS. RUSSIAN SABLE, Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &c. Low-priced Furs of every description. Children's Goods in Great Variety. Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves. A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured by our most experienced hands and of the very best skins. [illegible] 138 Lake street, corner of State.

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM. CHAS. L. NOBLE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in KEROSENE AND COAL OIL GOODS [illegible] LAMPS and CHANDELIERS, [illegible] No. 122 CLARK STREET.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860.

PAYING FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Among the various schemes devised for saving the Union, is one by the New York *Times*. The disease that afflicts the body politic, it thinks, is fugitive slaves who escape from servitude and are not recaptured or returned. The nostrum it provides for the cure of this ailment, is indemnity to the losers out of the National Treasury. When a "nigger" runs away let the Federal Government pay the master his value in hard cash. This specific the *Times* thinks would allay the fever and restore the patient to health, put out the fires of disunion and calm the tornado now sweeping through the cotton country.

We object to the prescription of the *Times*, on these grounds: 1st, That the cure would be worse than the disease; 2d, That it would not remove the complaint; 3d, That it is a piece of dangerous, ignorant quackery, which would do no good, but result in infinite mischief.

There is no provision in the Constitution to pay for fugitive laborers. That instrument regards and describes slaves as *persons* held to labor by virtue of State laws, and not as *property*; and it declares that when *persons* held to labor "under State laws, escape from such service, from one State into another, they shall not be discharged from such obligation by virtue of any law or regulation of the State into which they may escape, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom the service was due." This rendition clause applies to white men and apprentice boys in the Free States, who may have contracted to labor for another, and run off to the South to avoid its fulfillment, as well as to slaves in the South, who break their obligation to labor, and flee into the Free States. All the complainant has to do in either case, is to show that the black or white man is bound to serve him by virtue of a law of his State. The nature of the obligation, or whether there has been a valid consideration paid, or a fair bargain made, are questions to be determined in the courts of the State from whence the white or colored fugitives escaped.

If a Virginia planter who has lost the services of his colored laborer can constitutionally recover indemnity from the Federal Treasury, so can a railroad contractor, who hires a gang of Irishmen to work on a cutting in Wisconsin, make Uncle Sam bear the loss he may sustain, if his men, becoming dissatisfied with their grub, grog or wages, drop their picks and wheelbarrows and abscond across the State line into Illinois. Each party has exactly the same Constitutional right to have the fugacious laborers recaptured and returned to his service, and one party has no better or more valid claim for indemnity out of the nation's treasury than the other, and we defy the N. Y. *Times*, or any other compromiser to show the contrary.

Now, where is the statesman who will seriously assert that Congress has power under the Constitution to pay employers the losses they might sustain by reason of the bad faith of their employees, who might run off and leave the State? If it were Constitutional to enact such a law as the *Times* proposes, it would cost the Federal Treasury more than to carry on a war against France and England. The Government would be bankrupted before twelve months, and would not be able to pay ten cents on the dollar of the claims that would be preferred against it every year thereafter. Breaches-of-labor contracts of all imaginable descriptions, in countless numbers, would be entered in the court of claims for payment. But the legal absurdity of the proposition is so apparent that it is needless to farther combat it. We might stop here, but in order to expose the *Times'* nostrum as a practical remedy, we will waive the Constitutional objection, and suppose, for the sake of argument, that Congress has power to pass such an act as it suggests.

The first thing to be considered is the scale of prices which the Government shall pay the losers of Fugitive Slaves. The *Times* proposes that they be paid *two-thirds* of their commercial value. This is met with the objection, that if it be the duty of the Government to pay anything, it should pay the fair market value of the property lost. Equity and good conscience require this much. If the North ever concedes the *principle of any indemnity from the Federal Treasury*, the South will never accept one cent less than the fair value of the Fugitive. And common honesty would render a verdict that the master is entitled to the whole or none. It would be a dishonest position to take, that the slaveholder was constitutionally and legally entitled to indemnity from the Government for his loss, and then turn round, and cheat him out of *one-third* of his just claim. Congress will never be guilty of so base a thing. It will allow the claimant the full value or nothing. There is no use in wasting words over a matter so certain and imperative in its very nature.

Suppose we consider the compensation scheme in force, let us then trace its practical workings.

I. A feeling would diffuse itself through the mind of every slaveholder in the South that *he was now insured*; the Government would be the insurance office, paying all losses, but charging no premium! It would become a thing of small consequence to the slaveholders in all the border States whether their "boys" and "girls" stayed or run away; if the former, well and good; if the latter, Uncle Sam was a rich old codger, and would assuage their grief with mint drops. Vigilance in preventing the darkies from absconding would at once be relaxed. They would feel the easy indifference some people do whose property is insured to its full value. The number of run-aways from the mere relaxation of vigilance would be five fold.

II. Escapes connived at would swell the stream of run-aways prodigiously. Being "sold down South" is the special horror of the border-State slave. 1st, There would be the slaveholders over whom the Sheriff held an execution. 2d, Those owing debts and wanting to pay them without being sued. 3d, Those wanting to build a house, buy more land, send a son or daughter to a seminary, or wishing to spend the hot season at a fashionable watering place. 4th, Those owning vicious, dangerous, diseased, infirm, halt, maimed and worn-out slaves, which are slow sale and desirable to be rid of. 5th, Those holding their own children or blood relations of various degrees of consanguinity, in bondage,—and such can be found on most Southern plantations. 6th, Those who have conscientious scruples about holding slaves, and against selling them—this class would emancipate them but for the pecuniary sacrifice necessary to make. Some how or other pretty nearly all the slaves falling under these classes, would escape across Mason & Dixon's line, and if captured and sent back, would again and again run off. The "niggers" would be told by the master's children or wife, that they were going to be sold to a trader, and taken South to the cotton or sugar plantations. They would find out from the same sources that if they ran off North the pursuit would be feeble and ineffectual. In short they would be helped off; the young masters and misses would furnish them small sums of money, and point the road to freedom. Nobody would molest their escape. They might safely travel the highways in the day time, and stop at the taverns at night. Who would care to inquire where they were journeying? Every white man would know that their owner would be indemnified, and be mostly glad to have the State rid of them. A malicious pleasure would be derived from the thought that all these swarms of runaways would be vomited upon the d—d Abolitionists, as they call the people of the North; and that in a few years the Free States would be overrun with this class of characters. It would be a moderate estimate to put the number of fugitives, under the *Times's* compromise act, at *fifty thousand*. For the first few years it would probably be nearer one hundred thousand. The Federal treasury would be depleted to the tune of fifty millions a year! And another beauty of the law would be, that the purchase of 50,000 slaves annually would not equal the natural increase, which is 75,000 a year. After weeding out these multitudes, the number remaining in bondage would be greater at the end of each year. Without stopping to inquire how the Government would raise the fifty millions, more or less, we have a right to ask what would be done with the fugitives? The Federal Government having thrown them among the people of the North as paupers, would be called on to take care of them. It would have to colonize them somewhere—either in Africa, Central America, or in the Western Territories. The expense of this undertaking would exceed, first and last, the original ransom. Here would be fifty millions more to expend. How long would the people of the United States, South or North, submit to a tax of one hundred millions a year for the benefit of those who wanted to get rid of their slaves without incurring the moral wrong of selling them to the traders?

The proposition of the *Times* has already met with serious objections at the South, unless the indemnity shall come out of the people of the Free States instead of the federal treasury. Will the North consent to so monstrous an imposition? How would such a law be enforced against them? Who would be the tax-gatherers to collect this run-away nigger tax from the property-holders of the Free States? The more the scheme of the *Times* is examined the more impracticable and absurd it becomes. The Slaveholder has now a legal remedy of the most stringent, ex-parte and remorseless character. It reclaims his fugitive bondman in the most summary manner, when applied; and if the human chattle is rescued from the captors, this law renders the rescuers liable in damages for the full value of the slave, with costs of suit, added to fines and imprisonment. If the law is not executed in every or in many cases, the fault lies in its obnoxious features, and the more inhuman and revolting character of the claims set up under it. Helping to teach and return innocent human beings to life long slavery, is something the people of the Free States cannot persuade themselves to do. The repugnance to engaging in this business is as great among Democrats as Republicans. Ten thousand constitutions crammed with fugitive slave clauses, would not reconcile their ideas of moral right and justice with slave-catching which is a war on human nature in the minds of the people. There is only one way of settling this vexed question to the satisfaction of the slave-breeder—and that is to eradicate from the minds of the people the idea which now has such firm root, that human slavery is WRONG. Make them believe that it is RIGHT—morally and politically, and when this is done they will be swift to pursue and sure to run down every panting fugitive though he may flee with the speed of a frightened deer. Lightning and steam, dogs and horses, hand-cuffs and shot guns, will overtake, capture and return every one; none, no, not one, will ever escape. This remedy is the only sure and efficacious one within reach of the politician's dispensary.

A SAD SPECTACLE.

No more striking example of the extent to which Slavery has debauched the mind and conscience of many of the public men of this country, has heretofore been witnessed, than is to be found in the manner in which the secession question is treated in the Message of President Buchanan. The Chief Executive of the Nation, in the performance of a Constitutional duty requiring the strictest impartiality between sections and between States, assumes the role of a special pleader in behalf of Slavery and its preposterous exactions. He has no word to offer in reprobation of the contemplated treason of certain of the slaveholding States, but seeks rather their justification before the world and in the eye of future history. He assumes that they are the injured party; and he implores the free States to concede to the former all that they demand as a condition precedent to the abandonment of their treasonable designs. He denounces in unmeasured terms the free States as being responsible for all the mischief which slavery and its upholders have brought and now threaten to bring upon the country. His entire treatment of the subject is a labored defence of those who openly boast of the intention of disrupting the Confederacy, of taking up arms, if need be, against the Government of the United States, and of plunging the country into the nameless horrors of civil war. And, while thus excusing treason, he labors through column after column of special pleading, distinguished alike for its distortion of truth and its suppression of facts, to throw the blame upon those who are and always have been loyal to the government. They are the traitors, says the President,—theirs the treason, if the threats of the Cotton States are carried out! Did ever any country witness a more disgusting, a more humiliating spectacle than this? Suppose the case reversed—that the free States, smarting from the remembrance of the undue influence which Slavery has always exercised in the Union, and which it still claims as its indefensible right; the thousand and one concessions which it has demanded and which the free States have reluctantly yielded; the numerous shameful and brutal outrages which have been perpetrated upon their citizens when, in the pursuit of lawful business, they have had occasion to go into certain slaveholding States; the summary arrests by mobs, the lynching, the tarring and feathering, the cuttings, hangings, and shootings; the irritating and unjustifiable laws adopted by those States to harrass and outrage Northern citizens; the intervention of mob violence to prevent testing the constitutionality of these laws in the courts of the United States—Suppose, we say, that in view of these and a thousand other provocations of a like character, the New England States had resolved upon secession unless the causes of offence were speedily removed, does any one believe President Buchanan would have employed similar language towards those States that he has towards the Cotton States? Would he not have distorted truth and suppressed facts with equal ingenuity to prove the culpability of the free States and the justification of the slaveholding States that he now does to create the same impression under the opposite state of facts? Would not the words "Treason and Traitors" have found their way into the Message under this opportunity of Northern application? But why pursue the subject further? There is the record of the fact, in the President's Message, for the observation of the world. Other statesmen, in their speeches and votes, have a similar one. If there were no other sin to lay to the charge of Slavery, this one of having debauched the conscience of a large portion of those who mould popular sentiment, would be sufficient for its utter condemnation.

SUCCESSOR TO SECRETARY COBB.—The New York *Times* says that rumors from Washington point to either Augustus Schell, Collector of the Port of New York, or James T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic, as the possible successor to Howell Cobb in the Treasury Department. The latter gentleman is known as the personal friend and confidential money adviser of Judge Douglas, and Mr. Buchanan would hardly venture upon the experiment of placing him in such [illegible] Mr. Schell will perhaps be the man.

PLANS OF COMPROMISE.

We hear a great deal of "Compromise" and "Concession," just now, but few of our readers, we take it, have a proper idea of what the words mean when used by the politicians of the South. We copy for the benefit of all such, two plans, either of which, it is alleged, may be accepted by the North with the full assurance that it will put an end to all existing difficulties, and preserve the peace up to such time as South Carolina may be pleased to demand a Sedition Law, for the punishment of all men who may dare to say that the buying and selling of men, like pigs in the market, is wrong. The first is a Virginia plan, endorsed by that conservative sheet, the New York *Herald*, and the other comes from the Washington correspondent of that paper:

A PLAN WHICH MAY SAVE THE UNION.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

In such a moment as this every man is excusable, at least, for offering any suggestion which may possibly have the effect to restore peace and readjust the balances of the Constitution. I, therefore, tender mine, viz:

Let the Southern Senators and members of the House of Representatives meet on the first day of the session, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and present to the Black Republican majority a request that they, without the aid of a Southern vote, will adopt the following resolutions, and enforce them by acts of Congress immediately, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That the rights of the people of the Southern States are in all respects equal to those of the people of the Northern States under the Constitution of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That the property of the people of the South is as fully protected by the Constitution of the United States, as that of the people of the North.

3. *Resolved*, That the slaves of the South are property under the Constitution of the United States, and as fully protected by it as any other property in the United States.

4. *Resolved*, That the Fugitive Slave law is constitutional, and ought to be executed; and all State laws intended, or calculated to defeat or prevent its execution, ought to be repealed.

5. *Resolved*, That the Territories of the United States are the common property of all the States, and, therefore, the people of all the States have an equal right to enter upon and occupy them (if any have that right,) and to take with them their property, whatever it may be.

6. *Resolved*, That the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott, correctly expounds the rights of the inhabitants in the Territories of the United States and by that exposition neither Congress or a Territorial Legislature has the right to pass any law discriminating between slaves and any other property, to the disadvantage or injury of the rights of the slave owner, or denying or withholding from him the same remedies for the preservation and recovery of his property which are furnished to the owner of other property for the protection, preservation and recovery of his property.

7. *Resolved*, That the citizens of every State have the right of peaceful transit with their slaves through every other State, and every attempt to prevent such transit or to deprive them of their slaves on the transit, under any pretence whatever, is an illegal and unconstitutional violation of their rights.

8. *Resolved*, That the Fugitive Slave law, as it now stands upon the statute book, is constitutional and ought to be enforced; and all State laws designed or having the effect to defeat or nullify it, are unconstitutional and void, and ought to be repealed, and all persons acting under such laws, where they may not be repealed, should be punished by a fine of not less than five thousand dollars, and imprisonment for not less than five years, unless the fine be paid sooner, and then for one year.

With these resolutions let one be sent from the Southern members to the following effect, to wit:

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be presented to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the non-slaveholding States, with the request that they will adopt them, and procure the written approval of them by Mr. Lincoln, and pass immediately such bills as are necessary to give effect and perpetuity to them; and we hereby pledge ourselves, in that event, to do everything in our power to dissuade the Southern States from, and to prevent the secession of any State from the Union, and to restore peace and tranquillity to the country, and fairly and in good faith to support the administration of Mr. Lincoln.

If the Black Republicans are, as Senator Trumbull says they are, the lovers of justice and a constitutional Union, they will promptly comply with our request, and save the Union. If they refuse, they will stand exposed, and the South will be fully vindicated before the world. VIRGINIUS.

THE WASHINGTON PLAN.

The only measure of conciliation of a practicable and practical character is a proposition in form to amend the Constitution, and its adoption forthwith by a two-thirds vote in both Houses, and its ratification by three-fourths of the States within the course of the next six months. The amendments necessary to satisfy the South are:

1st. Explicit guarantee for the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and in default the delinquent State to pay for the fugitive.

2d. Express and unequivocal declaration that the right of the slaveholder to emigrate with his slaves to the common territory, and to protection to such property therein, shall be guaranteed.

3d. That the public domain and its proceeds shall be appropriated exclusively to public and national purposes.

4th. That the Federal Government shall be expressly restricted from undertaking works of internal improvements in the States, except only one Pacific Railroad south and one north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, to which such aid is to be limited.

5. That improvements of rivers and harbors be left exclusively to the States in which they are situated.

6. That a two thirds vote of both Houses shall be necessary for any appropriation of money or land or the creation of any loan.

7. A modification of the constitutional provision respecting the election of President and Vice President, abolishing the Electoral College and authorizing the vote to be given directly to the candidate, each Congressional District giving one vote, and the legislature of each State giving two votes at large.

Many in the South are hostile to the fishing bounties, and the monopoly of the coasting trade by the Eastern Atlantic States, and contend strenuously for free navigation as well as free trade, but I am satisfied, if clear and explicit guarantees of the character I have enumerated were given at once, the entire South, even including South Carolina would be satisfied.

Now our readers will have an idea of what is meant when "Compromise" is talked of.

A NEW COMPROMISE LINE.

Elsewhere in this paper, we print a letter from a prominent merchant of Chicago, now in New Orleans, in which a remedy for the present perils to the Union is briefly set forth. The writer is sincere and patriotic; but he has fallen upon the measure of Compromise which the South would summarily reject; so we need not discuss it.

A Rumored John Brown Raid.

It was stated by Gen. Clark, the Representative from Bolivar, on the floor of the House of Representatives of Mississippi, that a private letter had been received by a gentleman in Jackson, from another in Wisconsin, informing him that an immense raid was being organized in that State against the South. The plan being for emissaries to be introduced gradually, so as to avoid suspicion, throughout all the South, gradually and quietly, when at a certain time, by preconcerted action, a strike was to be made.

With stuff like the above, which we find in the Memphis *Avalanche*, the Secession papers are working their readers up to the pitch of excitement necessary for the consummation of their treasonable schemes. Unquestionably the story is false in every particular.

What They Contribute.

The following figures will show how much the noisiest of the disunion States contribute towards the support of the Government in one of its departments. They are the annual Post Office receipts and expenditures of these five States from the latest reports:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
South Carolina	$107,536	$219,068	$111,532
Georgia	[illegible]	328,180	189,515
Florida	25,933	171,185	145,252
Alabama	129,113	363,620	234,505
Mississippi	101,559	370,001	268,442
Total	[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	$1,049,184

There is not one of these States which pays as much revenue into the Treasury on importations, as it costs the Government to collect it. They have held two-thirds of all the offices in the civil, military and naval departments of the Government from its foundation, and yet have never contributed a dollar for its support.

☞ HON. ELIAS TOPLIFF, Recorder and Treasurer of Alamakee county, Iowa, died suddenly at his residence in Lansing, on Tuesday last. He was one of the oldest citizens of Alamakee, and always bore an excellent reputation in the community in which he lived. Connected with the death of Judge Topliff, is a painful rumor of the disappearance of a large sum of money—stated variously at from $4,000 to $7,000—belonging to the county, and which was supposed to be in the house of the Judge. Since his death, a search warrant has failed to discover the money, and it is supposed that it has been embezzled by some member of his family. The Judge has left an estate amply sufficient to reimburse the county.

UNIONISM IN NEW JERSEY.—Commodore Stockton, Wm. C. Alexander, Ex-Governor Price, Col. Peter I. Clark, Senator Thomson, and a large number of other leading men—or rather Democrats—of the State have called a Union State Convention, to be held at Trenton on the 11th day of December, to "conceive such measures as may be deemed advisable under the present crisis of the Republic."

ONE PARTIALLY TRUE.—The reported burning of the Lunatic Asylum, with fifty of its inmates, at Hopkinsville, Ky., is true as to the burning of the edifice, but the more horrible portion of the report is unfounded. Only one person perished in the flames.

A COMPROMISE MEASURE.

A Northern View from a Southern Stand-Point.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am a Northern man; my home, my family and property being in the city of Chicago, though I have spent several months every winter, for many years, at the South.

I have not been an inattentive observer of men and things around me, and for months past have viewed with increasing alarm the perils which have been gathering around our beloved country.

I left Chicago two days after the recent Presidential election, passing through Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi on my way hither; and since my arrival here have been in constant communication with gentlemen of various States, and embracing all shades of opinion, relative to Secession, Disunion and Revolution. [In my judgment these different terms all mean precisely the same thing.] When I arrived here, but little more than two weeks ago, the Conservative or Union sentiment seemed to be most popular, and the advocates of *immediate* secession comparatively few. Now, I grieve to say, the preponderance is otherwise, and comparatively few advocate the integrity and perpetuity of the Union.

Many causes have contributed to this change; but one, more than others, continues to fan the flame of excitement, and add to the intensity of the sectional variance. It is the insolent *threats*, and the bitter *taunts*, and the tone of vituperation and ridicule indulged in by so many Northern journals. Articles breathing this spirit, are greedily seized upon by Disunion papers at the South, and are scattered broadcast, wounding the feelings and crushing the hopes of good men and true patriots who are laboring to stay the hand of the destroyer, and roll back the tide of Revolution.

I do not propose to discuss the question of the relative responsibility resting upon the North and the South. It is a useless task where there are wrongs upon both sides, but the wrong can never be righted by crimination and recrimination. The crisis demands the exercise of forbearance, calm deliberation and mature judgment. If hasty and *irretrievable* action can be prevented until the sober "second thought" of the people exerts its influence, I shall have some hope for the perpetuity of our government. But the danger is imminent, we are on the *very brink of revolution*, and unless prompt measures are adopted it will be too late; and our fair land will become the theatre of bloody and fratricidal strife.

Cannot something be done by the Northern States to avert the impending danger, consistent with their honor and self respect? I think so. The existing excitement at the South, though called into action by Mr. Lincoln's election, does not result from any apprehension of new acts of aggression at present. But the election is regarded as proof of persistency in the aggressive policy long since adopted by some of the States, and as indicating the adoption of the same policy by others. The "Personal Liberty Bills," (so called) of many of the Northern States contain provisions palpably in violation of the Constitutional rights of the South, and derogatory to her honor. The prompt repeal of the obnoxious laws—demanded alike by the dictates of Justice, Patriotism and Honor—would go far to allay the present fearful excitement, defer hasty action by the revolutionary States, and open the way for just and permanent settlement of this vexed question of slavery. This question is the rock upon which our ship of State threatens to be dashed to pieces. Amidst the darkness and the storm, woe to that man who folds his hands in selfish complacence, and woe to him who in such an hour can only heap taunts and reproaches upon the heads of those who are involved with him in a common peril!

I can but hint at what appears to me the only practicable course to restore harmony and peace. It is by means of a Convention of all the States called in a Constitutional manner, which shall adopt an amendment to the Constitution fixing a geographical line, south of which slavery shall be recognized, and north of which it may not go.

This would virtually be a re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise under the sanction of the Constitution. The repeal of that measure lies at the foundation of all our present trouble, and since that repeal was the joint work of Northern and Southern States, the adoption of a similar provision in the Constitution need not, and I think would not, be regarded as a sectional measure. I am confident it would be popular at the North, and I am assured by those whose opinions are entitled to respect, that it would meet with favor at the South.

In hope that rash and hasty measures may be avoided, wise counsel prevail, and the blessings of heaven once more rest upon our *whole* country. I remain faithfully,

A "UNION MAN."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

From the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, we make such extracts as will be of interest to our readers:

THE PUBLIC LAND SYSTEM.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, and the quarter ending the 30th of September last, 16,385,361 acres of public lands have been proclaimed for sale. During the same period, 9,649,471 acres have been surveyed and prepared for market, and 12,060,058.73 acres have been disposed of in the following manner: 3,977,619.89 acres have been sold for cash, yielding $4,021,425.97; 3,379,040 acres have been absorbed by the location of bounty land warrants; 3,037,770.92 acres approved to States under the swamp grants; and 2,665,628 acres under the railroad grants. The number of military bounty land warrants outstanding on the 30th of September last was 74,468, and they will require 6,196,580 acres of the public domain to satisfy them.

In former reports I have expressed my decided approval of our existing public land system, and my objections to any radical change in it. Forty years ago, the minimum price of the public lands was fixed at $1.25 per acre, and at this rate the principal portion of the lands in thirteen large and populous States on the eastern slope of the continent have been settled, purchased and improved; and two States on the Pacific coast have now risen into importance, and are rapidly advancing to power, without any complaint from their citizens as to the price at which public lands are sold. The system of surveys is *perfect*, the price is moderate, and the settler is secured in his improvements. This being done, the lands not taken by pre-emptors are offered at public sale, the unsold lands become subject to private entry, and the settler on such tract is allowed twelve months within which to make proof and payment for the quarter section upon which he has fixed his home.

When lands have been subject to private entry for more than ten years, the price to actual settlers and cultivators is reduced, from time to time, until, after the expiration of thirty years, it is only twelve and a half cents per acre. The donation—improperly termed homestead—policy, based upon the fallacy that a residence on a tract of land for a certain number of years shall, instead of a fixed price, be made the consideration which shall entitle the settler to the land he selects and occupies, has been tried, and, as stated in my annual reports of 1858 and 1859, has everywhere failed and met with public condemnation. It was annoying to the settler, productive of controversies, and injurious to the communities in which the donations were made.

During the past year, in every case of the proclamation and public offering of extensive portions of the public lands, urgent requests have been made, as heretofore, for a postponement of the sales thus ordered. These requests could not be acceded to without interrupting the harmonious operation of the laws constituting our land system, which requires the public lands to be brought into market from time to time, in proportion as surveyed lands are disposed of and other lands surveyed. As there has not been any considerable competition or cash demand for new lands during the past year, the settlers on the lands brought into market, who were unable, from particular misfortunes, to make payment before the day of sale, have generally been able to file declaratory statements after the day of sale, and thus avail themselves of the twelve months' credit secured by law to pre-emptors of lands subject to private entry. It is believed, therefore, that settlers have suffered no serious hardships. Owing to the slight demand for lands as an investment, the cash receipts from the public sales have been inconsiderable, when compared with the quantity of land offered.

Experience has demonstrated the wisdom and propriety of the recommendations contained in my last annual report; first, that, in a spirit of liberality to all settlers upon unoffered lands, two years should be allowed, from the date of settlement, within which to make proof and payment; and, second, that it should be made incumbent upon the Executive to offer at public sale, by proclamation, within two years after survey, all the lands that have not been claimed by settlers.

The income from the public lands during four years past has not been so great as was expected. The commercial revulsion of 1857, followed as it was by short crops in most of the new States and Territories, checked immigration, and also the inclination of capitalists to make further investments. But this is not the sole cause of reduction in this revenue. The manner of disposing of the public lands has been made a topic of political discussion; and, whilst some emigrant families have made settlements and delayed giving the proper notice, or making any payments, in the expectation of a donation, other persons, who are contemplating emigration, have deferred their removal from their old homes and the purchase of lands for settlement, awaiting some definite legislation upon the subject. Should the discussion of alterations in our land system cease, it is believed that the revenue derived from sales would speedily rise to a reasonable annual average, especially if the quantity of unlocated land warrants outstanding should continue to diminish from year to year as for three years past.

EIGHTH CENSUS.

The general interest felt in this work, and the importance of the earliest possible approach to accuracy in all its details, have been properly appreciated by this department; and it is hoped that the energy and care with which it has been conducted will insure results in accordance with the public expectation.

The schedules and carefully prepared instructions were distributed in time to enable the United States marshals to commence the enumeration on the day appointed by law. The time within which all the returns should have been made is now past, and the census has been completed in all the States and Territories, with the exception of some few subdivisions where from circumstances represented to be unavoidable, delays have occurred. This failure, however, creates no surprise, when it is known that the number of necessary subdivisions required the employment of four thousand four hundred different agencies.

The returns have been placed in the hands of an able and efficient corps of clerks, and I have the assurance of the superintendent of this service that, with his present force, he will enable me, during the approaching session of Congress, to present an exhibit of the aggregate population, manufactures, and agricultural productions, and to make the apportionment of Representatives, in accordance with the twenty-fifth section of the law approved May 23, 1850.

Sufficient information, however, has been obtained to justify the conclusion that our population has kept pace with its ordinary natural progress, and that the increase in the productions of agriculture, manufactures, and mines, will show an accelerated advance in material prosperity.

For the completion of the eighth census, the sum of $437,000, as a deficiency, will be required for the current fiscal year, and a further appropriation of $190,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, which, with the appropriation heretofore made for this service, will make the entire cost of the present enumeration about $1,842,000, of which sum about $1,303,000 will be paid for the marshals and their assistants, in accordance with the rates established by the law of 1850, for their services in this connection.

The sum demanded for the execution of the eighth census exceeds the cost of the seventh in the sum of $345,000—an excess rendered necessary by the increase of our population and its diffusion over the vast plains of the interior.

In this, my last annual report, I feel it to be my duty to suggest the propriety and importance of establishing a bureau of statistics.

The internal trade between the different States of this Union is greater than our foreign trade, and directly interests a much greater number of our own people, yet we possess no agency by which we can ascertain and definitely present to the world the value and extent of this exchange of the products of labor. We have no central point of statistical knowledge by which we can show the connection and dependence of the several States upon each other for their material advancement and prosperity. It is true that once in each period of ten years the country is supplied with certain information regarding our agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests; yet nothing is known of the importance, direction, and the channels of our home commerce. Congress, the departments and the community are without any general reliable resource for the ascertainment of our internal trade and the annual productions of agriculture, manufactures and mines. It would be a wise economy to establish an agency which would secure the desired information in the most authentic, practicable form, and regularly report the same at each session of Congress. The requisite force would be small, and I feel confident that the reports of such a bureau would command for it the public favor.

Some changes in the laws are required, to enable this department to secure uniformity and to enforce existing regulations in regard to judicial expenses of the government, and I renew my former recommendation on this subject. Without some additional power, promptitude and accuracy in the return of the emolument accounts of the clerks of the United States courts cannot be secured.

PENSIONS.

I refer you to the report of the Commissioner of Pensions for information in respect to the operations of the Pension Bureau for the past year.

The whole number of pensioners of all classes now remaining on the rolls is 11,281, and the sum required to pay their pensions is $1,001,018.95. During the past year the amount thus expended was $1,103,562.03.

Although there appears to have been but a slight diminution in the work of the office, yet such is the condition of the business that it will admit of a considerable reduction of the clerical force during the next year, and, consequently, the estimates now submitted for this branch of the service have been reduced by the sum of $28,200.

The energetic measures which have been adopted for the prevention of pension and bounty land frauds upon the government, have been attended with very favorable results, as is clearly indicated by the decrease in the number of prosecutions for offenses of this character.

PATENT OFFICE.

The increase of business in the Patent Office, and the magnitude of its operations, give additional force to the recommendations heretofore made for a reorganization of this bureau. The amount of work devolving upon the examiners is enormous, and it is difficult to believe that the reiterated appeals in this behalf would have been so entirely disregarded, had Congress realized the actual condition of the business of the office; and as the office is self-sustaining, it is only reasonable that this department should be empowered to graduate the force employed, by the work to be done, provided, always, that the expenditures shall be kept within the receipts.

I take the occasion to renew the recommendation of the previous reports in regard to the anomaly of allowing appeals from the Commissioner of Patents to one of the three District Judges. In addition to the reasons urged in my first annual report for an alteration of the law in this particular, it is to be observed that, as each judge acts separately upon the appeal taken, it becomes very difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the uniformity and certainty in the execution of the patent laws.

The income of the office for the three quarters ending September 30, 1860, was $197,643 40, and its expenditure, 189,673 23, showing a surplus of $7,970 17.

During this period, five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight applications for patents have been received, and eight hundred and forty-one caveats filed. Three thousand six hundred and twelve applications have been rejected, and three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six patents issued, including reissues, additional improvements and designs. In addition to this, there have been forty-nine applications for extensions, and twenty-eight patents have been extended for a period of seven years from the expiration of their first term.

AGRICULTURE.

This is one of the main pillars of the prosperity and power of any country, and it assumes additional importance in ours because of the extent of our territory, embracing every variety of soil and climate, the cheapness of land, and the facility with which its products can be transported to market. The liberal appropriations made by Congress at its last session, in encouragement of this most useful art, received the cheerful sanction of the people, and this department has labored faithfully to carry out the beneficent instructions of Congress. Diligent enquiry has been made for the varieties of seeds and cuttings of every useful plant and vegetable, and satisfactory arrangements have been made for procuring them on the best terms and transporting them in the safest manner. It is manifest that, when we have recieved an adequate supply of the different plants and seeds adapted to our agricultural resources, by the judicious supplication of the results of scientific investigations, the United States must become the granary of the world.

DESMOINES AND FOX RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

By an act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of lands was made to the State of Iowa for the improvement of the navigation of the Desmoines River, from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork. This grant, for more than two years, was regarded on all hands as confined to the line of improvement, and limited to the lands along the river and below the Raccoon Fork; and this view of the matter has been maintained by the Department of the Interior and by the General Land Office. The quantity of land thus admitted to be within the grant was found to be 322,393 acres, and was long since listed and approved to the State.

Secretary Stuart, however, caused some of the lands along the river and above the Raccoon Fork to be listed and certified, as part of the grant, and a list was also approved by Secretary McClelland, before his attention was [illegible] questions of law involved in a claim which had been presented on behalf of the State, in 1849, that the grant extended to the headwaters of the Desmoines river.

The right of the State under the grant of the 8th of August, 1846, to any lands lying above the Raccoon Fork was directly involved in a cause which was determined by the Supreme Court of the United States at the December term, A. D. 1859, and that tribunal therein decided that the grant did not embrace any such lands, and that the lists and certificates which had been issued from this department conveyed no title to the State. The quantity of land embraced in the lists of this kind is 271,572 acres, and with the exception of some 60,000 or 70,000 acres the same tracts have also been claimed by the State of Iowa for the use railroad companies, under the act of Congress approved May 15, 1856, as parts of the grants thereby made, to aid in the construction of certain railroads. Having recommended to the Committee of Public Lands of the Senate, in June last, a relinquishment to the State of all title remaining in the U. S. to the 271,572 acres of land erroneously listed and certified under the Des Moines grant, I have directed a suspension of immediate action under the railroad grants, so far as the two conflicting claims interfere. The lands along the upper portions of the Des Moines river, not embraced in any of the certified lists, which have been surveyed for four, five and six years, but withheld from market on account of the claim of the State, have recently been proclaimed and offered at public sale.

When I came into office the grant to Wisconsin to aid the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers was unsettled. My predecessor, a few weeks before that period, made a decision according to which the quantity of this grant, under all the laws upon the subject, was ascertained to be 684,289 acres. Before that time the State had selected lands, under the law of 1854, largely in excess of this quantity, and the selections had been withheld from sale. In this state of facts, I directed the list of selections to be taken up and approved in their order of precedence, to such extent as would complete the quantity of lands due the State, and the tracts selected in excess to be restored to market. This was done, excepting some 15,000 acres of selections which were suspended, in order to let in, as part of the grant, such odd-numbered lots in the Stockbridge township, on the east side of Lake Winnebago, as might remain to the United States, free from any claim of individuals under the treaty of February, 1856, with the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians. The lists of such lots have been recently prepared, and, with a supplemental list of selections, approved, thus finally closing up the business.

FIRE AT ASHLEY.—The dwelling house of John M. Hunter, Esq., the well known proprietor of the Ashley Nurseries, in this State, was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday night of last week. Mr. Hunter had no insurance on his property.

LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Freedom of Opinion in a Commercial City.

It must be borne in mind that when in the following accounts the words "abolition," "incendiary," &c., are used, they should be interpreted by the Southern political dictionary; and it must also be remembered that these accounts are wholly *ex parte*—prepared perhaps by the very men who are instrumental in getting up the ridiculous charges:

[From the New Orleans Crescent, Nov. 29th.]

ANTI-ABOLITION EXCITEMENTS.—We have treated lightly a good deal of talk we have heard lately, about this and that man being a Black Republican, because we discover the existence of a spirit throughout the community to act hastily and severely with suspected parties, and have no wish by any publication of ours to give color of truth to the uncertain rumors that we hear on the street, and thereby foment excitement. In all hasty proceedings of the populace, there is danger of overdoing the thing, and perhaps punishing innocent parties. We may mention, however, a few cases, which have taken shape and form enough to create some excitement, though hardly enough to justify it.

Two days ago, Recorder Emerson sent to prison a man who had been taken up drunk and was unable to pay his fine. He refused to tell his name; it could not be got from him under any circumstances. In the prison he not only refused to give his name, but proclaimed boastingly that he was an Abolitionist in the fullest sense of the word; refused to obey the prison rules; said he would stay in prison for years sooner than give his name, or any other information than that he was an Abolitionist and would die one. For his pertinacious refusal to obey prison rules and tell his name, he was put in irons, and is in irons yet, and is yet as obstinate as ever. He is a man of intelligent look and speech, and shows no sign of insanity, though his behavior in some respects is decidedly insane. His term will be out in a few days, and from what we have heard, it will fare badly with him when he leaves prison, unless the authorities shall see proper to protect him.

A free negro man named Jennings, a dealer in tin foil, artificial teeth, and other things pertaining to dentistry, keeping his office on Baronne street, is in the hands of the authorities, on the charge of having for some time past engaged in the work of propagating abolition sentiment among the other free negroes and the slaves of this city. Another free negro and a slave, arrested with him, were dismissed upon a preliminary examination before Mayor Monroe. Under a provision of the black code, Jennings is committed for a full examination before Recorder Emerson. Jennings has lived here long, and his rectitude in politics is vouched for by some people; but as he has acted rascally in some financial dealings with white men, and as Chief McClelland arrested him upon what he considered good evidence of his incendiary disposition, it is not certain that he will not be found out to be one of the worst and most dangerous incendiaries that we could possibly have in our midst.

There is and has been for some time much talk and excitement among our German population, regarding some of their countrymen whose antecedents are not calculated to benefit them in so warm a latitude as this. We have already mentioned the disappearance of one Fuerster, an *attaché* of one of the German papers, in consequence of notifications he had received, touching his abolition sentiments. We may here add, in justice to the paper with which he was connected, that he was discharged from that paper before he left the city. As we do not speak or understand the German language, we have small opportunity of posting ourselves as well as we would like to, concerning the excitement which has been rife among our German fellow-citizens.

One case which is now the talk, is the affair of Julius Reidel and Simon Housemann. Reidel is a co-manager of the German theatrical company which has been playing at Concert Hall on Poydras street. Housemann is manager of the other theatrical company which has been playing at the Orleans Theatre. The rivalry of the men as managers, so we hear it, has led to an inspection of their respective antecedents, and stories have got abroad that Reidel is a rank Abolitionist, having made Black Republican speeches to Germans at the North. Reidel denies this; and in support of this he has had Housemann arrested as the propagator of the stories, his allegation being that these stories put his life in danger. On the simple charge of "breach of the peace," a warrant was issued by the Second District Recorder for Housemann's arrest, and Housemann, hearing of this, went yesterday to court and surrendered himself, and gave bail to appear for examination when notified.

An exciting affair came off at the St. James Hotel on Magazine street, last evening. One Levi Harris, a travelling agent for some large business house in Philadelphia, stopping at the hotel, was indiscreet enough to vaunt his Black Republican sentiments. The news of this spread. A committee of citizens looked around for him yesterday, but did not find him. In the evening, however, he was found at the hotel, and was at once seized and taken to his room and questioned at length. The evidence of his abolition language was strong against him, and it was determined to send him forthwith to some more congenial latitude.

During the inquisition, a large and excited crowd collected around the hotel, probably with the view of lynching him. The men who had him in charge, discovering this, and not wishing any harm done to him, smuggled him out by the back way, put him into a carriage, and sent him off at top speed to the Jackson Railroad Depot. He had no money, but a druggist of this city loaned him $100 to pay his traveling expenses. We did not hear whether he reached the depot in time for the cars or not.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, Nov. 30.]

MORE ABOLITION EXCITEMENT.

Yesterday morning Arthur Robinson, a man of genteel appearance and education, was arrested by Corporal Dean and the Mayor's special officer, T. H. Dryden, at the request of two citizens, and brought to the Mayor's office, on the charge of entertaining Abolition sentiments and expressing the same in public.

The accused is a native of Ireland, and came to the United States in 1854. He remained in New York until 1856, and has since been living in this city. He stated to the Mayor that he was decidedly adverse to slavery and wanted to see it abolished at as early a day as practicable, by lawful means; that he did not contemplate doing anything wrong, but he could not help giving utterance to his feelings. In reply to the Mayor's questions, he acknowledged that he had conversed on the subject with free negroes, but would not state positively whether or not he had spoken to slaves.

The Mayor committed him for further examination before the Recorder. We heard of this man several weeks ago, as being in the habit of receiving through the Post Office packages and bundles of Abolition papers and other documents, which, being much more than he could have any occasion to read himself, he must have circulated in an incendiary manner.

Another case was brought before the Mayor yesterday morning. Two gentlemen arrived last evening from Pass Christian, having in charge a man with his wife and child, and handed the following letter to the Mayor:

Thomas Guy, having been convicted of being an Abolitionist, by the citizens of the town of Pass Christian, and by them sentenced to be transported to a free State, he is now in the hands of Messrs. F. F. Berean and L. D. Smith, with instructions to carry him to New Orleans, and there to be handed over to the Chief of Police, with the request that he will be forwarded to a free State. He has been provided with sufficient means to defray his and family's expenses—say $35—which will be handed to you by Mr. F. F. Berean.

Yours, respectfully, P. B. HIERN, Chairman Vigilance Committee.

The Mayor sent an officer to engage the passage of the exiled family on a Cairo boat. They had not left last evening. When we were at the lock-up last evening, the parents were still in an upper cell, whilst the children were frolicking around in the lock-up, quite as happily as if they were at their former home.

Yesterday afternoon the Mayor's special officers arrested one Harris, the exhibitor of a big snake and other "varmints," at a show-shanty on Baronne street, above Poydras, as an Abolitionist of the out-spoken and incendiary stripe. He was locked up to await a private interview with the Mayor to-day.

Last evening the captain and clerk of the steamer Tycoon received a visit from a committee of gentlemen, who politely invited them to appear at a certain place at a certain hour to-day, in order to hear certain questions and to render answers thereto, which may or may not affect their prospects of business in this part of the country.

The Southern Rights Vigilance Committee—for such a body exists and has, ever since the election, existed here—consists of a large body of the most respectable and responsible men of this city. Their business is to purge the community of "bad eggs," not by violence, or by any harsher measure than that of inviting said "eggs" to leave, showing them to the earliest channels of migration, and giving them money to travel with should they be short of the necessary money in these stirring times.

It has always been the great American boast that this is a free country, and that every white citizen has a right to vote for and hurrah for whoever he chooses. At the same time, a perusal of the history of the world, from the Deluge down will satisfy any dispassionate reader that in republics as well as in despotic countries, circumstances have always had a great tendency to alter cases.

This, therefore, being a rule in the history of nations, our Northern friends must not be hurt or astonished if the election of their man, Lincoln, should be considered here in the South a circumstance which has so much altered the case that it is inexcusable foolishness or downright insanity, (involving danger to life and limb,) for any of their to flap their wings and crow, in the midst of the supposed-to-be vanquished part of the country. It is hard, very hard, that an American citizen cannot safely say what he pleases in any part of his own country; but then it must be remembered that a great circumstance has taken place, (at the instigation of the North,) and that the case in the South is very materially altered.

Webster on Concession.

Mr. Webster said in his Buffalo speech in 1850:

"I speak of no concession. If the South wish any concession from me they will not get it; not a hair's breadth of it. If they come to my house for it, they will not find it, and the door will be shut; I concede nothing. But I say that I will maintain for them, as I will maintain for you, to the utmost of my power, and in face of all danger, *their* rights under the Constitution, and *your* rights under the Constitution. And I shall never be found to falter in one or the other."

A SHARP FINANCIER.—A German who had $300 in gold deposited in one of our city banks, stepped up to the counter yesterday, presented his certificate, and demanded his gold. He was paid, when he said to the teller, "Vot you git for gole now, eh?" "3 per cent," was the response. "Oh, vair, den ah good. I sell you dese for gole notes." "All right," was the reply, and $309 in currency was handed the [illegible] with his $15 premium.—*Illinois State Register.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1860.—The Speaker will carefully organize the Committee contemplated by Boteler's resolution. Representative men generally will be appointed. Sherman is entitled to represent Ohio, but his duties will not permit him to serve. Corwin will therefore be appointed. Dawes from Massachusetts, Cochrane from New York, Morris from Illinois, Dunn from Indiana, Houston from Alabama, Cobb from Georgia; Boteler will be Chairman. It is said South Carolina, Mississippi and Florida members will not serve. Many hope the Committee will present a satisfactory basis for adjustment of difficulties, but the practical result attained would be the gain of time, during which a reaction is anticipated. All Union men regard the gaining of time the great point. This fact is a perfect illustration of the feeling among all Union men.

To save time is pre-eminently the point. It is hard to keep pace with the fluctuations of public feeling. Until Congress adjourned to-day, it proceeded from bad to worse, and immediately after adjournment matters looked serious; but reflection has made the prospects more hopeful, and the public are not now so despondent. Reflecting and experienced men regard the action of the House as the best under the circumstances that could have been devised. Sherman, being previously advised of Boteler's design, admitted his amendment to his motion to refer, and the motion, thus amended, took the secession question out of committee of the whole and placed it in a special committee, by which debate was cut off. This adjustment committee can report only by leave, all other business taking precedence. But Sherman voted against the adjustment.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

A project is on foot for the purpose of establishing a great Union paper in this city, which is to be the organ of an association of men of wealth, who will remain here during the session, and will invite suggestions from patriotic minds in all parts of the Union. The authors of this idea insist, that inasmuch as the commercial and industrial interests have lost nearly a hundred million of dollars since the beginning of this panic, those interests can do nothing better than to assist in the formation of such a combination at this point as will give repose to all classes, and open the way to the adjustment of the impending trouble.

Another idea is, that a motion will be made in the House in a few days by a Northern Democrat, proposing certain compromises, which will be voted down by the Republicans, and upon this the Cotton and border States will retire in a body, and on the 3rd of March, Virginia and Maryland will combine together for the purpose of taking possession of the Government in advance of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. But this is a phantasy, and is laughed at. I give you these rumors more that you may see the divided counsels that are prevailing than to give credence to any one in particular.

From the Rocky Mountains.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

DENVER CITY, Idaho Territory, November 26, 1860.

My office in this city is with the popular and efficient Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Dallba, formerly of Chicago, a gentleman in every sense of the word. During his absence, on Saturday evening last, the City Marshal entered the office in a very hurried manner, and, under great excitement, asked for the City Attorney. I was not able to furnish the much desired information as to the whereabouts of my office-companion, at which the official evinced so much disappointment that your correspondent was induced to ask, "What is up?" To which he gave me the following characteristic answer:

"Oh nothing—nothing—nobody hurt—only two fellows gouged each other's heads open; pity they were not both killed;" and away he went to hunt up the City Attorney, leaving me to ponder over the words, "nobody hurt; two fellows gouged each other's head open," and wonder whether the "gouging" of one's head open produced a pleasant sensation or otherwise. "Nobody hurt; two heads gouged open," was the *reply* made in my Pike's Peak note book.

Your correspondent, from what he has been able to learn of this country, and the working of the various mills, can indorse the following statement of the *Daily Herald* (published here) in reference to one of our prominent and enterprising citizens:

A. C. Ellithorpe, Esq., the inventor of the celebrated quartz crushers and pulverizers, leaves by express this morning on business East. He purposes to be back in a short time. This gentleman, during the last few months, has fully set at rest any doubts that existed in regard to the success of his quartz machinery, which is undoubtedly the most economical quartz mill yet introduced into this country. He has also examined the various ores of the Rocky Mountains, and made numerous experiments, which we expect will be beneficial to the manufacturing interest of this country ere long, and we doubt not, profitable to those who may invest their capital in the pioneer researches and manufactories of our land.

A train of fifty-two wagons, loaded with flour, groceries and provisions, for Alex. Majors, of this city, and a quartz-mill for parties in the mountains, arrived on Saturday evening.

There have been severe storms on the plains and a heavy fall of snow, obstructing the progress of several trains on their way to this point, heavily laden with all kinds of merchandise. The loss of stock during the last month has been considerable. The high price of hay, and provender of all kinds, has been the cause. Cattle are cheap, and it seems to be considered economy on the part of too many of our stock owners to let their cattle perish for the want of food, rather than pay at the rate of $40 to $50 a ton for hay, and $6 to $10 a bushel for corn to feed them with.

While in the mountains a few weeks since, I learned that there was a company formed to start immediately on the receipt of expected intelligence for the San Juan mines in New Mexico. They had sent on parties to prospect the country, and if it proved as rich as reported, one of them was to return to the mountains and notify the others, and they were to leave immediately.

A few days since the expected messengers returned with the results of their prospecting tour, which they refused to communicate to outsiders. Suffice it to say that, notwithstanding the two feet of snow in the mountains, the company, with one exception, started immediately in a southerly direction. The single exception was a gentleman well known in this vicinity. He was here in town, and from the company he received a note, which I have been permitted to see, in which are these words:

"Mr. —— returned last eve. San Juan all right—rich. We leave this morning; hurry on and overtake us. Mum is the word."

Soon after the receipt of the above the gentleman suddenly disappeared, and the presumption is, he is now *en route* to overtake his companions. "Mum is the word," a very ominous suggestion. Parties are leaving every week for the San Juan mountains, but not a word of information respecting the mines of any value can be obtained from them; their movements are conducted with secrecy; they consider silence upon what they intend to do, preferable to a public exposition.

A gentleman who left this city a few days since with a party, and went south through the snow, told me that if he should publish all he knew about the San Juan mines, this city would soon become depopulated. Said he, "I shall start immediately notwithstanding the storm and snow, that is all I can say about the San Juan mines," and he is now *en route*, encountering all the difficulties of travel at this season of the year, with the ground covered with snow. They are camping out these bitter cold nights. Surely they illustrate their faith by their works.

The weather, for a few days past has been rather pleasant, and our people have taken advantage of it—many of them for their first sleigh-ride at Pike's Peak. The sleighs are of rather odd patterns, hastily constructed and known as jumpers; wheels have been moved from light vehicles and put on runners extemporised for the great occasion.

The "Provisional Government" has been in a sitting posture for some time in this city, waiting for something to turn up. Anxiously expecting a quorum to enable the machine to run, they have called upon their friends to rally round it, but nary a friend. Like Mahomet, they called the mountain, but the mountain would not come; so they go to the mountain.

After remaining here for several days, they at last concluded to adjourn to Golden City, where they say they "have friends." The friends would not come, so they go to them.

Parties at Omaha, Nebraska, took the contract to print and bind the Laws of the "Provisional Government of Jefferson Territory," which they have found to be a bad job, and have the worthless mass upon their hands, with no one to furnish sufficient money to remove the trash from the printing office to this city.

78 LAKE STREET.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS AT RETAIL.
HOODS, CORTESI CAPES, SLEEVES,
Gaiters, Mittens,
JACKETS, SKATING CAPS,
Talmas, &c., &c., &c.
All of our own Manufacture.
ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
We have just received a Large and Very Fine Assortment Of these Goods, including many NEW STYLES COLLARS, SETS, &c.
These Goods have been selected with much care, and will be sold at a small profit. ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

78 LAKE STREET.
Under Garments,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Our stock of the above Goods is an Extremely Desirable One.
We have JUST the goods required for a FIRST CLASS TRADE. ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
OF EVERY STYLE AND COLOR,
including Gimps, Flat Braids, all widths; Fringes, Silk and Crochet Buttons; [illegible]
TASSELS, TASSELS, TASSELS,
Girdles, Cords, &c.
[illegible] ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

NEW SUPPLY OF
TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S
NEW BOOK,
MISS GILBERT'S CAREER.
PRICE, $1.00.
For sale by W. B. KEEN, Bookseller,
No. 148 .... LAKE STREET .... No. 148

MUDGE'S
American Sherry.
THE NORTHWEST
PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB.
Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a pure grape wine, this acts as an alterative, and INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM [illegible] CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS [illegible]
Sold at manufacturer's prices by J. H. REED & CO. Chicago, Ill.
I. B. Mason, Belvedere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860.

STOVE POLISH.
To Druggists, Grocers and Hardware Merchants:
GENTLEMEN—Your attention is respectfully called to the merits of the justly celebrated
J. H. GAUTIER & CO'S
Carburet of Iron
STOVE POLISH.
J. H. G. & Co. being the most extensive Crucible Manufacturers in the United States, use only PURE EAST INDIA LEAD in the manufacture of the above named Stove Polish, the advantages of which, over all other compounds now in use, are:
It not only removes but prevents Rust, while the surface is not injured by the action of the most intense heat. Unlike most other articles in use, it is entirely free from any unpleasant odor. One package will last longer and produce a more beautiful polish, with one-half the labor, than three of any other now in use.
Beware of imitations. Sold everywhere, by all first class Druggists, Grocers and Hardware merchants.
J. H. JOHNSON,
Sole Agent for the manufacturers, No. 70 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.
R. B. LANDON, Agent.

GREAT CARPET HALL
OF
Hollister & Wilkins,
135 & 137 ... Lake Street ... 135 & 137
[UP-STAIRS]
The Best Goods at Low Prices.
CARPETINGS.
[illegible]
OIL CLOTHS.
[illegible]
MATTINGS AND RUGS.
[illegible]
CURTAIN GOODS.
[illegible]
FURNISHING GOODS.
[illegible]
UPHOLSTRY GOODS.
[illegible]
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
Hollister & Wilkins'
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137 Lake Street, (up-stairs)...135 & 137

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.
WE HAVE REMOVED OUR
STOCK OF PAPERS
To our new and commodious warehouse
Nos. 42 and 44 State Street,
OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL.
[illegible]
G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.
Railroads, Banks, and Insurance Co's,
[illegible]
DRUGGISTS,
[illegible]
LAWYERS,
[illegible]
AUBURNDALE PAPERS.
[illegible]
Cheapest and Best Papers
[illegible]
STATIONERS AND COUNTY CLERKS.
[illegible]
GROCERS AND DRY GOODS DEALERS,
[illegible]
PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.
[illegible]
CUT CARDS AND CARD BOARDS,
Of the best manufacture.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

41 - - La Salle Street - - 41
NEW WORSTED GOODS
Skating Basques, Skating Caps,
GENTS' SCOTCH CAPS,
PALERMO SLEEVES, ESQUIMAUX PANTS,
[illegible]
HOODS. HOODS.
[illegible]
COMMENCED SLIPPERS,
[illegible]
SUTTON & BURKITT.
41 .... La Salle Street 41

CHRISTMAS!
CHRISTMAS!!
COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
Who intend to sell
TOYS,
Should not delay but send in
THEIR ORDERS AT ONCE,
OR CALL AT
PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street,
IN ORDER TO AVOID THE CROWD.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—
DR. PLUMLEIGH'S
INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER
Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.
[illegible]
LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

HAIR BRUSHES.
We have a very fine assortment of English and French Brushes of Real Russian Bristles, superior quality.
TEETH BRUSHES.
[illegible]
FINE DRESSING COMBS,
[illegible]
Fine Nail Brushes, Bandoline Brushes, Cloth and Velvet Brushes,
Of the very best goods. J. H. REED & CO.
Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 and 146 Lake street.
Dealers in Toilet and Fancy Goods.

EDITORS TRIBUNE:—
Among the thirteen Policies of Insurance which we held on our
STOCK OF GOODS,
Destroyed by the Fire of the 22d Inst.,
Was one for Three Thousand Dollars in the
"PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.",
Represented in this city by
J. AUG. WRIGHT, Esq.
To-day we handed in our proofs of loss to Mr. Wright, who at once
ADJUSTED THE SAME.
Such promptness is worthy the highest praise, and shows that the Company spare no effort to deserve the confidence of the public.
Chicago, Nov. 30th, 1860. C. F. FULLER & CO.

STOP!
Read and Consider!!
Why is it necessary to eat and drink poor things when you can get much better for the money, at
STANTON'S,
No. 48 ---- Clark Street. ---- No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE.
Everything in the way of
PRESERVED FRUITS,
The best and finest
PICKLES—Foreign & Domestic.
UNEXCELLED
COFFEES AND TEAS,
Every variety of
Sauces, Condiments and Spices,
Green Turtle Soup, Spiced Salmon,
Lobster, Pick'd Salmon and Mackerel.
THE BEST
SHERRY, MADERIA AND PORT WINES,
Old Bourbon and Old Rye
WHISKIES.
SUPERIOR BRANDIES,
AND THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST HAVANA SEGARS.
Try and you will be convinced of the truth of all these assertions.

HERRING'S SAFES
NEVER FAIL.
58 HOURS IN THE FIRE.
READ THE FOLLOWING FROM
THE FIRE ON FRANKLIN STREET.
[illegible]
C. F. FULLER & CO.
[illegible]
HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
123 . . Lake Street . . 123
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WRITING PAPERS.
Envelopes, Memorandum and Pass Books.
WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS.
Cards and Cardboards.
BOOK BINDERS' STOCK,
AND OFFICE STATIONERY.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 123 Lake street.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,
Especially Designed
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.
[illegible]
A. M. BININGER & CO. (Established in 1778.)
[illegible]

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND
Wigwam Tonic.
[illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
[illegible]

Special Notices.
☞ Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
[illegible]
☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.
[illegible]
☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
[illegible]
☞ For Neuralgia, Nervous Headache
[illegible]
☞ Those who are curious to see the wonderful perfection [illegible]
☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery
[illegible]

Music Stores.
A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
60 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
[illegible]

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
[illegible]

LARGEST WHOLESALE
HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[illegible]
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED
PIANO-FORTES.
[illegible]

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
[illegible]
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.
CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
[illegible]
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Iron, Nails, Steel,
AND HEAVY HARDWARE,
[illegible]

Eye and Ear.
EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR,
[illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
[illegible]

Plumbing.
GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State Street . . . . Up-Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA
GAS FIXTURES.
LATE PATTERNS.
[illegible]

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
64 La Salle Street, Chicago.
[illegible]
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
[illegible]
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE.
[illegible]

RISTMAS!
RISTMAS!!
Y MERCHANTS,
Who intend to call
OYS,
ot delay but send in
ORDERS AT ONCE,
OR CALL AT
UGEOT'S
VARIETY STORE,
T Randolph Street,
TO AVOID THE CROWD.

WORTH KNOWING.—
. PLUNLEIGH'S
BOTANIC PLASTER
ell and every kind of Lameness.
... Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. ... Algonquin, Ill., or his Agents, LORD & SMITH, 45 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

RUSHES.
... a very fine assortment of English and ... of Real Russian Bristles—superior
ETH BRUSHES.
... particular attention to our assortment of Teeth Brushes, which are far superior ...
DRESSING COMBS.
Carved Buffalo Horn, Plain Buffalo ... English Horn—extra heavy. French ...
... Bandoline Brushes, Cloth ... Velvet Brushes,
... goods. J. H. REED & CO., ... and Chemists, 144 and 146 Lake street, ... Toilet and Fancy Goods.

RS TRIBUNE:—
... Policies of Insurance which we
OCK OF GOODS,
the Fire of the 22d inst.,
Three Thousand Dollars in the
S AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.",
... presented in this city by
. WRIGHT, Esq.
... in our proof of loss to Mr. Wright,
STED THE SAME.
... is worthy the highest praise, and ... spare no effort to deserve the
... G. F. FULLER & CO.

TOP!
and Consider!!
... to eat and drink poor things when ... better for the money, at
TANTON'S,
Clark Street. ---- No. 48
SHERMAN HOUSE,
... in the way of
RVED FRUITS,
... The best and finest
-Foreign & Domestic.
UNEXCELLED.
ES AND TEAS,
Every variety of
... Soup, Spiced Salmon, ... Salmon and Mackerel.
THE BEST
DERIA AND PORT WINES,
... bon and Old Rye
SKIES.
... BRANDIES,
AND THE
... APEST HAVANA SEGARS.
... be convinced of the truth of all

ING'S SAFES
VER FAIL.
S IN THE FIRE.
... FOLLOWING FROM
N FRANKLIN STREET.
Chicago, November 24, 1860.
... Co., 40 State street;
... us great pleasure to inform ... RING'S PATENT CHAMPION ... from you a few years since has just ... Fire which destroyed our store on ... 1st, and upon opening it we find ... and Money in a good state of ... the Safe. Not a Sign of ... was yet good for fifty ... the Fire Commenced. We can ... your Safes as being all they ... Champion Safe of the World."
G. F. FULLER & CO.

... be seen just as it came from the ... store, where the largest assort... Burglar Proof Safes in the West, can ... Side-Board Safes, Vault Doors, ... HERRING & CO. 40 State street.

PERDUE & SMALL,
Lake Street ... 122
... ANUFACTURERS OF
K BOOKS.
NG PAPERS,
Memorandum and Pass Books.
INKS AND FLUIDS.
and Cardboards.
NDERS' STOCK,
... ICH STATIONERY.
... PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake Street.

INGER'S
OLD
ON DOCK
GIN.
... US TONIC STIMULANT,
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Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
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For sale by all Druggists. oc6-6-1y

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Having completed the alterations and enlargements to their Brewery,
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Are now prepared to furnish the trade with a superior article of
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Which are warranted to be a
Pure Extract of Malt and Hops
ORDERS SOLICITED.
Office at the Brewery and at the store of C. L. ...

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.	10.20 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	5.15 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	5.00 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	5.15 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	6.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	5.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.30 a. m.	12.30 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
7.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.55 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.45 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.30 p. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
6.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	11.34 p. m.
12.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.

LOSS OF THE PROP. JERSEY CITY.

A TERRIBLE WAY TO MEET DEATH.

CAPTAIN MONROE A TRUE HERO.

[From the Cleveland Herald of the 4th.]

The sad details of the loss of the propeller Jersey City on the afternoon of Saturday, the 24th of November, have at length been received. Rarely have there been scenes of suffering and acts of true heroism that could equal the tragedy enacted on Long Point beach. The story, as narrated by the survivors to one of our citizens, is substantially as follows:

The propeller Jersey City, Captain Monroe, from Toledo, bound for Buffalo, was out in the great gale of Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th of November. Finding it impossible to reach Buffalo in the storm, Capt. Monroe headed the steamer for Long Point, Canada, intending to take shelter behind it. Every one in this latitude will remember the terrible morning of Saturday, the 24th of November. The wind blew with resistless force, and the snow swept through the air with such violence that it cut like sharp hail, and was so thick that objects at a short distance were invisible. About eleven o'clock in the morning, during a momentary rift in the snow cloud, Long Point was seen ahead, and Capt. Monroe discovered that he been driven too far in to weather the point without great difficulty. The steamer's course was changed and an attempt made to get around the Point. The ordinary fires were found unequal to getting up the great pressure of steam necessary, and kegs of lard and butter were rapidly thrown in to feed the flames. But every effort was vain. A sudden shock,—a dull grating sound that was *felt* above the howling of the tempest, and the Jersey City was a hopeless wreck. She had grounded on the shoal about two miles distant from the Point.

Capt. Monroe immediately ordered every one to the hurricane deck as the only chance of safety. A number, heedless of his warnings, jumped into the life-boat and made for the shore. They were all lost among the breakers that hissed across the intervening waste of water.

Soon after grounding the propeller heeled over, broadside to the seas, and with her deck exposed to the action of the waves. Her deck load was at once washed off, and the repeated blows of the huge waves stove in her decks and dashed her sides into pieces. The hurricane deck with its load of half frozen sufferers floated towards the shore. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the hurricane deck grounded within a short distance from the shore in shallow water. At this moment a boy who was on the wreck was washed off by the waves, but was rescued by Capt. Monroe. After this the boy became frightened for the first time, and clung eagerly to his preserver. Capt. Monroe fastened a plank life-preserver to his body, and taking the boy into his arms leaped into the water and waded ashore. As the boy landed, his suspenders broke and his pantaloons fell about his ancles, where they froze in a solid mass, chaining him to the spot where he stood. In a few moments the half-naked boy was dead.

Capt. Monroe walked back to the piece of wreck and directed his comrades where to leap so as to strike in the shallowest water.—One by one the leap was made in safety, until but one was left on board, and that one was Mr. A. H. Derby, the clerk of the propeller.—He was seen sitting on the wreck with his head bent down as if in despair. Capt. Monroe called him by name, but he did not answer, although his mouth opened. To a second hail, he again opened his mouth without giving an articulate sound. Capt. Monroe and engineers Manchester and Cummings went to the wreck, and after considerable difficulty got off the helpless man. Capt. Monroe took Derby on his back, whilst the two engineers steadied his legs so as to prevent the waves washing him off. In this way the party waded through the water, ice making on them at every step, the surf dashing around them, the bitter wind freezing their hands and faces, and the blinding snow obscuring their view.

On reaching the shore, Captain Monroe attempted to lower Derby to his feet, but found it impossible to let him go. The living bearer had frozen fast to his dead burden.

The Captain's arms were frozen stiff, and clasped around the arms of the dead man.—The two engineers were also so frozen about the hands that they could render no assistance. Finding it impossible to rid himself of his terrible burden in any other way, Capt. Monroe flung himself on the ground, head foremost, and thus "spilled" the dead man from his shoulders. But he had escaped from one horrible dilemma only to find himself in another. His trowsers were frozen so stiff up to his hips that he was as much unable to rise as if his legs had been encased in lengths of stove-pipe, and his companions could render him no assistance. At a short distance was the body of a man, frozen in a sitting position. Capt. Monroe managed to roll himself to the body, and by it climbed to his feet.

The little party of survivors now set out on their painful march towards the light house, which was at no great distance. They had got safely along until within about three hundred yards of the house, when a small creek impeded their progress. First Engineer Manchester attempted to cross the creek, but abandoned it and returned to the shore, where he sat down, exhausted and despairing. Second Engineer Cummings came up and endeavored to encourage him to farther efforts, but in vain. Capt. Monroe begged Manchester to rise, and make an attempt to get around the creek, telling him the light house was close by. "It's of no use, Captain," said the unfortunate man, "I can't go any further." Cummings placed his arms around the body of his comrade in order to lift him to his feet, but at that moment the icy hand of death was laid on both, and clasped in each other's arms, face almost touching face, with words of friendly cheer frozen in the utterance, these two brave men—Manchester and Cummings—perished within a few minutes walk of safety. In this position they were afterwards found by the party sent in search. Capt. Monroe succeeded in reaching the light house in safety, although badly frozen. Out of the twenty-two who had formed the crew and passengers of the ill-fated Jersey City, but five survived, being Capt. Monroe, two firemen, the wheelsman, and one passenger. The others either perished in the cruel waves, or were frozen to death in that awful death march. Six of the bodies have been recovered, some being returned to their former homes, and others buried on the point.

We are glad to learn that the brave Captain Monroe will not suffer so severely by his exposure as was at first feared. Such heroes cannot be spared. His deeds of daring and tender care during the fatal wreck and march of death on Long Point, adds a brighter halo to the fame won by his gallant rescue of the frozen crew of the ... mar Pasha, at the risk of his own life, at the mouth of Cleveland Harbor some years since.

Capt. Monroe lives a few miles below Dunkirk, N. Y., Manchester was from Utica, N. Y., and Cummings from Dunkirk, N. Y.

What Missouri Must be.

The following prediction was made lately by the St. Louis *Bulletin*, the leading Breckinridge organ of Missouri. It may, therefore, be accepted as a prophecy which is not inspired by the wish of the prophet:

Let us then maintain a position of strict and perfect neutrality. That is the obvious policy of Missouri. Her position is an extremely fortunate one. An abolition administration can do her no harm, nor inflict any disgrace upon her. If the Union lasts, she can and will speedily emancipate her slaves, take her place among the dominant non-slaveholding States, and march rapidly onward in the road to numbers, wealth and power. The transition from her present position as a slaveholding State to that of a free State would be as easy as it is certain. The Abolitionists had, at the late election, over 17,000 voters in the State—a footing in every county. That number has increased twofold by the result of the election, and Charles Sumner could get 25,000 votes in the State of Missouri to-morrow. If the South submit, the number of anti-slavery men will be immensely increased by the accession of timid men, and of those who are unwilling for Missouri to be one of the vassal states. If the Union lasts through Lincoln's administration, Missouri will vote for an Abolitionist in 1864, and be a leading antislavery State in the Union.

Lola Montez.—A New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says that "Lola Montez has gone and made an anchoritess of herself. Last summer she suffered very much from a paralytic stroke, caused by smoking cigarettes day and night. She lived for a while with Buchanan, the florist, at Astoria, and disappeared from thence about a month ago, refusing to give her new address to her most intimate friends. She is now living in Seventeenth street, spends her time in meditation and prayer, and goes by the name of Fanny Gibbons."

Rev. Dr. Parsons.—It has been published throughout the country that the Rev. Dr. Parsons, the distinguished Methodist divine, had severed his connection with the Methodist Church, and joined the Episcopal Church. The Louisville *Journal* says that the Doctor has reconsidered his late action, and that he has made formal application to the Conference to be re-instated, and some time will elapse ere the result of the application will be ...

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And their PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS. Orders for Packing are solicited.
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EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
184 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on bills of Lading, Property in Store, and on Shipments to our friends East and South.
JESSE WELLER. J. O. MELLEN. J. A. MUDD.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water St., Chicago.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
186..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........186
Aikin's Building, Chicago.
Business confined strictly to Commission. [jy30-1y-de]

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase and sale of
PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,
No. 216½ South Water Street, Chicago.
WATSON V. COE. WM. R. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 3 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
References—Flint & Wheeler; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 232 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Refer to—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., ... Chicago; J. M. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street.
B. F. CULVER. [jal'60] G. S. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
135 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
[jal'60-1y]

S. HOLMES & SON,
Beef and Pork Packers,
AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Office No. 12 River Street
PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.
Dealers in
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC.
☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.
Refer to Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill. St. Louis and Chicago Bank; ... Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. ... Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.
SAM'L S. HOLMES. H. T. S. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON,
PRODUCE
Commission and Shipping Merchant,
NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET,
(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.)
Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Beef, Pork, &c. Advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Hills, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 111 Kinzie street, Chicago.
C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. S. F. W. ...

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. ... Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of ... give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, ... Cash advances made ... Bills of Lading and Produce in Store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
E. H. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Also deal exclusively Commission ... Hall, Board of Trade ... South Water street.
A. NEELY. E. P. LAWRENCE. W. T. ...

WEBSTER & BAXTER,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office 229 South Water Street.
We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce in this market.

Blatherwick, Worthington & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
...

Thomas, Burkhall & Thomas,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
NO. 164 WATER STREET, N. Y.
...

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Loomis Building,
Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, give their prompt and exclusive attention to the purchase ...

Commission Merchants.

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by
oc2'60-1y THOMAS NASH.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.
The Union Insurance
AND
TRUST COMPANY.
Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass.
MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass.
JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
LEVI P. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago.
GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago.
N. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers.
THOMAS B. BRYAN, ... Attorney at Law, Chicago.
THOMAS HARLEY, of ... Commission Merchants, Chicago.
J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Purves, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago.
D. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill.
ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Farmers' Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill.
OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Toulon, Ill.
MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't. Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill. no16-d437-3m

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02.
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.
PAID UP CAPITAL ... $1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ... 94,100 00

	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Miscellaneous Items		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited in ... and in agents' hands		[illegible]
Claims unadjusted and not due	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of the duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to general Insurance in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by
WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago,
jy19-1y No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. Water & Clark sts.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
January 1st, 1860.
CASH CAPITAL ... [illegible]
SURPLUS ... [illegible]
ASSETS.
Cash on hand, and in Bank ... [illegible]
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents ... [illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered ... [illegible]
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate ... [illegible]
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock ... [illegible]
Amount loaned otherwise secured ... 1,000.00

	Par Val.	Mar. Val.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterbury Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holyoke Water P'r. Co.'s Stocks	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Britain Water Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford City Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accumulated interest on investments		[illegible]
Total Assets		[illegible]

Total Liabilities - - - $40,704.53
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents.
No 1 Loomis Building,
Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to any duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and the aid will be sent to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing. M. MAGILL, General Agent, 21 and 23 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,746.75.
Officers:
GEO. HART, President. E. P. ROSS, Vice-Pres't.
H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y.
CURTIS L. NORTH,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
Directors—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Paid up Capital ... $300,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital ... [illegible]
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis' Block.

HARTFORD FIRE INSUR'NCE COMPANY,
Chartered in 1810.
ASSETS MAY 1, 1860.
Market Value.
Cash on hand and on call ... [illegible]
Loans amply secured ... [illegible]
Real Estate, cash value ... [illegible]
... Shares Bank Stock in Hartford ... [illegible]
... in New York ... [illegible]
... in Boston ... [illegible]
... St. Louis and Milwaukee ... [illegible]
... River Company Stock, Hartford ... [illegible]
... Railroad Stock ... [illegible]
... City and Railroad Bonds ... [illegible]
State Stocks ... [illegible]
Total Assets ... [illegible]
Total Liabilities ... [illegible]
Policies in the above Company issued by
HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,
No. 2 Loomis Block,
Corner Clark and South Water sts.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
MILLER & WILLMARTH,
Agents for the
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND
Marine Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets, Jan 1, 1860 ... [illegible]
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK
Transportation Line.
A. WARREN & CO.,
General Freighters to the Mines,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts of the mines ...
A. WARREN & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—
... Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colts, ...
... Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY ... Lake st.

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL!—COAL!—I have a large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver ... at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:
...

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS
AND NOTIONS.
Worsted Hoods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for
CLOSE CASH PRICES.
A. GRAVES, 72 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.
Imported and for sale by
A. GRAVES, 72 Lake street, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 - - - Lake Street - - - 62
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—
3,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
2,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
600 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
2,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
10,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
40 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
30 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Corner of State and Lake sts.

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c
AT WHOLESALE.
1860. FALL TRADE. 1860
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25..........LAKE ST, CHICAGO..........25
Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a ... stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metal-Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold
At the Lowest Prices.

177 RANDOLPH STREET. 177
(Third Store East of Briggs House.)
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive a large and varied stock of
Crockery, China and Glassware,
Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others. JOHN RANKIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
my16-1y 177 Randolph street.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Copper,
TINNERS' STOCK, TINNERS' TOOLS
Tin-Plate, Fence-Wire, &c.
18 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 18.
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS
Between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER R. BUTLER.

TIN PLATE,
TINNERS' STOCK,
For Sale at Low Prices.
5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.
200 " Imitation Russia.
200 " Polished German.
250 " casks Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes.
10,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper.
15,000 lbs. Copper Pitts.
1,300 bdls. Wire ass'ted Nos. 0 to 20.
10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire.
A full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c., &c.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
Metal Warehouse,
45..........WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO..........45
AGENT FOR
Howe's Improved Standard Scales.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
G. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18
Wholesale Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
DRIED FRUITS, FISH,
WOODEN WARE, &c.
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18..........STATE STREET..........16 & 18

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
No. 159 LAKE STREET.
Next Door East Marine Bank Building.
Has opened with the largest and best stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever brought to this market, which will be offered at Wholesale and retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses', Children's Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers, &c. and Men's and Youth's Boots, Brogans and Slippers, which will be sold at full ... per cent less than ever before offered in Chicago.
The subscriber in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and feels assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from manufacturers, he will be able to sell them cheaper ...
A. M. MILLER, Agent.

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
Silver-Plated and Brittania-Ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS F. EYRE, 170 Lake Street.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
No. 32 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt-paying trade. We are the Agents for
MITCHELLS' PATENT METALLIC TIPPED SHOES
...
☞ We are now to be found at the magnificent store No. 32 Lake street, corner Wabash Avenue.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

No. 27 Lake Street. | IRON BLOCK | No. 22 Wabash Av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed to their new store opposite ...
BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.
...
"LOW PRICES WIN."

Wholesale Houses.

FRESH FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS.
A Full Stock Bought at
SENSATION PRICES.
Buyers are invited to examine the inducements.
BOWEN BRO'S
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions
&c., &c., &c.
NO. 72 LAKE STREET.

1860 BOOTS & SHOES. 1860
PEARSON & DANA,
40 -- Lake Street, up-stairs, -- 40
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms.
Dealers in the above line of goods will consult their own interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, Low rent and small profits.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 South Water street,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Wear.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.
AGENT FOR
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND
HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
3,500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
300 " Russia Sheet Iron.
200 " Imitation Sheet Iron.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
5,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper.
3,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms.
1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20.
1,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake street.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

Banking and Exchange.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE
—OF—
Liverpool and New York Packet Ships,
Sailing on the 1st and 16th of each month. NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND CORK STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New York every Saturday, and from Liverpool (calling at Cork) every Wednesday.
DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND.
Parties visiting the old country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at reduced through rates. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amount. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
38 Dearborn street.

BANKING HOUSE OF
B. F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
—OF—
CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,
(Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
References—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.
E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Having returned to their old stand,
CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,
Will continue their business as
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
Exchange on all parts of Europe.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN C. AMBLER.

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $500,000.
B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS,
CHICAGO, ... ILLINOIS.
44 and 46 La Salle Street.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received. Current Accounts from parties in city or country, with the usual accommodations granted to regular customers and correspondents.
Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect.
We receive ... payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.
SAVING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits in ... not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposit issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits ... in our hands a specified time. All ... made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.
STOCK DEPARTMENT.
We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel ... assure the public that ... and transactions can be effected through our House with ... and efficacy, equal to any House in the Union. ... Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York rates, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Amsterdam, ... Leipsic, Bremen, Hamburg, ... Dresden, &c., &c., &c.
... particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, ... and on terms most favorable, ... Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe ...
... Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills in sums to suit ... Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.
HOFFMANN & GELPCKE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. ...
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN,
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Coburg, and the free city of Frankfort ... Agent of the ... of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WURTEMBERG, OLDENBURG, &c.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 197 South Water st., Chicago.
R. E. CLARK & Co., 12 ... street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order ... Seamless Grain Bags for Shippers, Millers and Farmers ... Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, ...
☞ Orders filled with dispatch, and Grain Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Produce Dealers will find the articles wanted at our agency ...
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.
No. 22 ... street, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished at short notice, and printed with ... Brands.
JAMES ... FARWELL.

GUNNY BAGS 100,000 FOR
SALE AT THE
Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Simon S. Wiltse and Mary C., his wife, did on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to Jacob W. Ludlam, now deceased, their certain mortgage ... [illegible] ...
Therefore, public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, James D. Ludlam and Mary Ludlam, administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, will on Friday, the ... day of ... A. D. 1860, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, the following premises ... [illegible] ... in Cook County, Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Wiltse and Mary C. Wiltse therein, to make the amount due on said notes, and the costs and expenses of such sale. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM, Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, the aforesaid mortgagee.
Chicago, Oct. 24th, 1860.
The above sale is postponed till Friday, December 7th, 1860, at same hour and place.
Chicago, Nov. 16th, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM, Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois ... [illegible] ...
"That piece or parcel of land known and described as lot four (4) in block seventeen (17) in the fractional section fifteen (15), addition to the city of Chicago, ... [illegible] ... according to the plan recorded in Cook County Registry, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee.
J. M. Parker, Attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, George Hannahs, of Albion, in the State of Michigan, did on the 2d day of May, 1857, execute and deliver to Joseph Sibley, of the town of Marshall in the State of Michigan, a certain indenture of mortgage ... [illegible] ...
Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of said promissory notes ... I, Horace J. Perrin, assignee of said mortgage, do hereby declare all of said notes ... [illegible] ...
HORACE J. PERRIN, Assignee.
Chicago, Nov. 2d, 1860.
The above sale is adjourned to Saturday, Dec. 8th 1860, at the same hour and place.
HORACE J. PERRIN, Assignee.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—Petition for Mechanics Lien. Frederick Branhs, use of &c., vs. Henry Nibbe. Public Notice is hereby given, that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in obedience to the mandate ... [illegible] ...
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, October 24th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S. S.—Circuit Court Cook County, In Chancery. ... [illegible] ...
Chicago, Nov. 22, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S. Superior Court of Chicago. ... [illegible] ...
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated November 21, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Ephraim Ingals, trustee in a deed of trust, dated May 25th, A. D. 1858, executed by Frederick Bosinger and Catharine Bosinger his wife ... [illegible] ...
EPHRAIM INGALS, Trustee, &c.
Chicago, December 1, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of August, A. D. 1858, James Kenney and Catharine Kenney, his wife ... [illegible] ...

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Morris F. Cuppernell and F. M. Cuppernell his wife, did on the twenty-... day of April, A. D. 1857 execute to the undersigned a certain mortgage with power of sale to secure the payment of a certain indenture ... [illegible] ... C. P. BRADLEY, Mortgagee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Hassan M. Hopkins and ... his wife, did by Indenture dated September 1st 1858, and of record in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois ... [illegible] ...
HASBROUCK DAVIS, Trustee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Term, 1861. Charles ... vs. William B. Herrick, Martha J. Herrick, his wife, and Jacob Herrick, guardian of the said William B. Herrick.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non residence of William B. Herrick, Martha J. Herrick, and Jacob Herrick ... [illegible] ...
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Starr & Isham, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1860. Michigan Central Railroad Company vs. John W. Brooks ... Elizabeth E. Burson, Jemima Ann Burson, John E. Burson, Henrietta N. Burson, Thomson E. Burson and Edward Burson.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of all the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to all the said defendants that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof on the 13th day of November 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of December next (1860), as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said defendants above named shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of December, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
... VAN ARMAN & DEXTER, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

THE GREAT ECONOMICAL
HARD COAL BURNER.
JEWETT & ROOT'S RADIATOR.
Laying aside all exaggeration, it may be safely said that the Radiator has not its equal. The sales are continually increasing as their merits become known.
THE RADIATOR
Is warranted to yield more heat from a given quantity of coal than any other stove of a comparative size.
THE RADIATOR
Has been in successful operation in this and other cities for the last FOUR YEARS; no other stove gives such general satisfaction.
THE RADIATOR
Is the stove. Nothing more is claimed for it than can be substantiated by the operation of the Stove itself.
THE RADIATOR
Is the Stove to buy. The testimony of hundreds of our most prominent citizens has already established the reputation of this Stove beyond doubt.
THE RADIATOR
Is the Stove to use. A continuous fire can be kept night and day for the entire winter.
THE RADIATOR
Is a perfect Gas Consumer; emitting not a particle in the room.
THE RADIATOR
Is as ornamental a Stove as ever graced any parlor.
THE RADIATOR
Is a labor saving as well as a fuel saving Stove, requiring but little attention, and creates no dust or dirt in the room; a great favorite on that account.
THE RADIATOR
Is the Stove for all places where heat is required.
By all means do not fail to see and buy one of Jewett & Root's Radiators. This great Stove, with a complete assortment of Cooking and Parlor Stoves ... House Furnishing Goods, Parlor Coal Vases and Coal Hods, Tin Set and Standards, ... Stove ... Door Mats, Tea Trays, ... &c., for sale by
Agency for the celebrated Combination Cook Stove with PATENT BRICK OVEN, which takes the premium over all others. Call and see it.
Also the Improvement Air Tight Cook Stove.
ALLEN & DALTON,
51 Lake Street, Tremont Block.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,
Small Coal, Small Coal,
Small Coal, Small Coal,
MUST BE USED WITH
MUST BE USED WITH
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
SOLD BY
SOLD BY
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE
STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. MATE, Agent, at 196 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware.

Scales.

DURYEE & FORSYTH,
Manufacturing Company
SCALES,
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.
A. K. SPENCER, Agent,
185 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
39 S. Canal-st., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
No. 45 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls.

Oysters.

STEVENS & WEBBER.
OYSTERS,
FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY.
106 - Randolph Street - 106
☞ Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.

L. B. PLATT & CO.,
OYSTERS
FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY.
65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.
This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material ... does not ... upon the rupture, and ... PHILADELPHIA ...
... Agents for the Western States ...
Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,
PAINTERS.
FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING
...

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.
...

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

Business of all kinds, except the [illegible] trade, continues not only dull, but there is absolutely little or nothing doing. All our staples are declining rapidly under the influence of the deranged money market, and he is a wise man indeed who can tell when the bottom will be reached. Every body seems determined to wait and see.

Exchange is becoming more close every day. Some of our leading banks refuse to sell on any terms, or rather they assure their customers they have not the funds in New York. Several also of our larger banks do not remit for collections. They credit correspondents with the amount in such funds as they receive, which they will be very glad to hand over at any time. Of currency, the banks have an abundance; of coin, only enough to make a considerable "sprinkling," and of exchange nothing. Perhaps it would be more correct to say, they sell all they make from day to day.

Though firmer, the nominal price of exchange to-day when any is sold is 3 per cent. premium. In the street it sells at 8@10. Outsiders may feel thankful if they obtain a supply at the highest figure. Buying price [illegible].

Gold is not active, but is held firmly. Buying nominal at 7 per cent. premium; selling 8.

CIRCULAR TO THE ILLINOIS BANKS.—The following important circular was prepared to-day and it is understood that our bankers will very generally sign it and forward it at once to the banks of the State. If complied with promptly it would furnish about a million of exchange, greatly relieving the market:

To the Proprietors of Banks of Circulation in the State of Illinois:—In the present unsettled state of the exchange market, we consider it an imperative duty on the banks of this State to do all in their power to facilitate the exchange between the West and East.

The supply of currency is so much greater than required by the wants of trade, and the safety of the whole banking system of our State requires that prompt measures should be taken towards the curtailment of the circulation of our banks.

We, therefore, propose that each and every one of the banks of issue in this State retire as fast as presented at least one-tenth of its whole circulation, making its redemption through some responsible agent in this city or in Springfield, in satisfactory sight exchange on New York, for which we will allow (for the next ten days) five per cent. premium, thus redeeming the loss which may arise from the sale of bonds at present prices.

We trust that you will give your hearty concurrence to our proposition, and will at once take proper steps to carry the plan into effect, and relieve us from the necessity of sending home your bills for redemption.

The banking houses in this city have large amounts of your circulation on hand, and they expect to receive an immediate response to this circular.

THE CURRENCY MEETING.—The currency meeting, to be held at Bryan Hall Friday evening, continues to attract much attention. Merchants and business men are now smarting so severely under the high rates of exchange, that they all feel a personal interest in the subject. The "currency gentry" will also be on hand in full force, both at this meeting and at Springfield during the sittings of the Legislature. The public may rest assured if any valuable amendment to our banking law is passed, it will require right earnest work on their part to do it.

The following are the closing rates of F. Granger Adams, editor of the Chicago *Bank Note List*, No. 44 Clark street, for Exchange, Currency, &c., to-day:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Exchange	7	8
Solvent Banks.	*Prem.*	*Disc.*
New York and New England	[illegible]	
Gold	[illegible]	
New Jersey, Penn'a and Maryland	[illegible]	
Ohio, Ky. and State Bank and Ind.	[illegible]	
Michigan and Canada	[illegible]	
Iowa	[illegible]	
Missouri and Free Indiana	1	
Virginia		8
Tennessee		8
South Carolina		8
North Carolina		8
Georgia		10
Alabama		15
Discredited Illinois		15

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday reports the money market easy in every line but exchange. It says:

The demand for exchange continues very large and urgent. Exchange on the South is wanted by grocers and others, but there are few dealers who seem able or inclined to draw at present. The interruption of the mails by steamer between this and New Orleans, by which letters have failed for the last week, makes bankers unable to tell how their New Orleans balances are, and whether they can safely draw or not. Some sell to regular customers at 2 premium, and on the East, while most are unable to draw at any price. Brokers and saving institutions readily obtain 3 per cent. premium for Eastern sight, and buy at 4 per cent. It is somewhat strange that there should be so large a demand at this time, and that the banks are unable to furnish supplies. The mercantile community are suffering for want of bankers' aid in the matter. In currency rates there is no change to note—2@2½ discount, buying, and 1½@2 discount, selling, is the range for Illinois and Wisconsin.

CINCINNATI.—From the *Gazette* of yesterday we take the following:

Within the last few days there has been a heavy demand for currency from the pork trade, and balances have run down considerably, but the large decline which has taken place in exchange will secure an increased current of bank notes, which will fill the vacuum created by the remittances on account of hog purchases. Rates of interest are unsettled and unreliable. Most of the business at the regular houses is transacted at 18 per cent., but good paper is obtainable outside at from [illegible] cent. a month.

The market is abundantly supplied with Eastern Exchange, and rates continue to tend downwards. The rates to-day were ¼ prem. buying for New York, and ½@¾ prem. selling—the latter the prevailing figure. Late in the day, bankers' checks were obtained, without difficulty, at ¼—and this promises to be the rate to-morrow. Dealers were not very free buyers at ¼ prem., but a market seemed to be found at about that rate for all that was offered.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Crescent* of Thursday last reports the money market close, only an occasional piece of paper finding a purchaser. In regard to Exchange it says:

The market was quite active to-day. The counter rate for checks on New York rose from ¾@¼ dis. Outside there were sales at ¾ discount for round sums of bank checks, (big ticks) and still further "great ticks" of double A sight drafts at 1 pct dis., between $400,000 and $500,000 changed hands at ¾@1 pct dis., and at a late hour further concessions were granted by sellers. Three days sight was sold at 1½ dis. The general market, however, closed heavily at 1 discount for sight drafts. In time bills there was very little doing. We quote from 3, 3¼@4 and 4½ pct. dis. In sterling there were sales of documents at 95; extreme rates from 97@99. Clear bills were sold at 100½ freely; some at 101; others at 101¼ and something over for remittances, making extremes from 100½ up to 102. Francs were taken at from 5.65@5.55—extremes running up to 5.50. One of the banks was about ordering to-day $200,000 in coin from New York.

NEW YORK BANKS.—The following is the synopsis of last week's statement of the New York Banks:

	Dec. 8, 1859.	Dec. 1, 1860.	Nov. 24, 1860.
Capital	$69,[illegible]	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	129,171,084	129,857,429	122,425,454
Specie	19,[illegible]	18,351,772	13,229,672
Circulation	8,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	8,996,442
Gross Deposits	100,449,079	104,354,359	90,616,607
Exchanges	24,190,287	23,[illegible]	25,880,806
Undrawn	76,258,732	80,722,718	74,035,799
In Sub Treasury	5,840,432	3,702,731	4,808,608

VIRGINIA INTEREST.—The New York *Tribune* of Monday says that Virginia has remitted forty-six thousand dollars of specie funds to that city to be sent forward by the next steamer for the payment of the interest due 1st January in London on £277,000 of the Five Per Cents of that State.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Dry Goods	$1,303,280	$1,068,473	$1,202,081
Gen. Merch'd'e	2,384,367	3,595,881	2,412,876
Total	$3,[illegible]	$4,[illegible]	$3,614,957
Pre. reported	122,[illegible]	213,[illegible]	207,[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	$125,[illegible]	$218,[illegible]	$211,[illegible]

The following table will compare the exports of the seven principal staple articles for the week ending Nov. 30:

	1859. Am't.	Value.	1860. Am't.	Value.
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, bris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Meal, bris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, bris and tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, bris and tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		$408,[illegible]		$1,[illegible]

Inc. of the week as compared with 1859 [illegible]

The following is a comparative statement of the value of exports from the commencement of the year to Nov. 29:

[illegible table]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The New York Stock Market opened heavy this morning. [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.—The *North American* of Tuesday reports:

The money market continues stringent, very little paper passing outside the banks at less than 12@15 per cent per annum and capital not very abundant at these rates. Stocks and third class names are very unsaleable, and offered at much higher figures. New York exchange 1@1½ premium; Boston do 1@1½; Baltimore do [illegible] discount; American gold 1@1½ premium.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up to-day, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:—

	Nov. 26.	Dec. 3.	
Capital Stock	$11,[illegible]	$11,[illegible]	
Loans	26,[illegible]	26,[illegible]	Inc. 396,885
Specie	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	Dec. 10,715
Due fm other bks	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Inc. 31,220
Due to other bks	2,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	Inc. 516,580
Deposits	15,[illegible]	15,[illegible]	Inc. 351,451
Circulation	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	Dec 105,609

NEW YORK.—The *Times* of the 5th says:

The Money Market to-day shows no change from the close on Saturday. It is easy on call loans, and for short discounts at Bank to regular dealers, but still hard on outside sales of paper, the rates on first-class ruling 12@15 per cent.

The rates of Exchange on England for Wednesday's steamer open at 104@105 for Bankers: no important demand yet showing itself. Merchant bills are firmer at 102@103 per cent. We hear of no alterations in the Domestic Exchanges to-day; Philadelphia 1@¼@¾.

SPECIE EXPORTS.—The exports of specie from New York for the week ending on Saturday, and for the year, were as follows:

Stmr Teutonia, Hamburg—Cal. gold bars	$85,000
Previously reported	41,960,886
Total since Jan. 1	$42,045,886
Same time in 1859	67,[illegible]
Same time in 1858	24,191,786
Same time in 1857	39,[illegible]

SPECIE RECEIPTS.—The Northern Light arrived Tuesday morning from Aspinwall, bringing $889,419.67 in specie. The Golden Age, with the connected, left San Francisco with $1,216,212 on the 10th of November.

STOCKS.—The decline in stocks to-day in New York was heavy. Tennessee suffered most, falling 3½c between the boards, closing at 69½, the lowest figure reached. Other stocks were also all lower. We refer to our dispatches for particulars.

C. B. & Q. R. R.—The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. in November, were:

Freight	$115,426.71	$112,[illegible]	Dec. $3,[illegible]
Passengers	46,[illegible]	42,[illegible]	Dec. 3,[illegible]
Mail & Misc.	8,[illegible]	2,741.66	Dec. 6,[illegible]
Total	$170,791.77	$158,[illegible]	$13,[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
G. & C. U. R. R	500	8615	[illegible]	265	345	499
C. & R. I. R. R	600	550	1400	500	....	....
I. C. R. R	165	2850	1400	300	400	....
C. B. & Q. R. R	90	2000	2214	....	....	804
C. & N. W. R. R	880	2186	....	485	20	....
C. A. & St. L. R	144	....	1400	....	....	....
Total	2379	15401	7414	1550	765	1303

	Dr's'd Hogs. No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hid's lbs.	High-w's bbls.	Seeds lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R	154	420	28	13950	75	2690
C. & R. I. R. R	13	287	....	4770	80	....
I. C. R. R	29	401	....	12948	50	2600
C. B. & Q. R. R	....	....	....	46505	....	3542
C. & N. W. R. R	44	....	....	1072	....	6467
C. A. & St. L. R	....	307	30	....	15	....
Total	239	1415	58	88885	220	16299

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to 1,615. The market for Live Hogs which has shown some signs of weakness during the past few days, to-day fairly broke down, and we quote a decline of 10@15c. The shippers, who were mainly instrumental in sustaining prices during the past two weeks, this morning withdrew, and the few that changed hands were sold to packers at $4.12½@4.65 gross. Dressed Hogs were in light supply and the market was firm at $5.00@5.25 and $5.38 for extra—closing dull and heavy.

In provisions there is nothing doing. A lot of 100 brls Mess Pork was sold at $14.75; but the market is heavy at that figure. Lard is dull and nominal at 10½@10¾c, with little or no inquiry at any price.

The Wheat market at the opening was quiet and steady; but in the afternoon later dispatches were received from New York, indicating a heavy decline there, and there was quite a panic here, during which prices fell 1@2c, and the market closed dull and heavy at the decline. About 45,000 bushels changed hands at 70@71c for No. 1 Spring; 73c for Northwestern Club; and 67@67½c for No. 2 Spring—there being free sellers at the close at the inside quotations, but no longer. Flour was in better inquiry and more active, at easier prices. About 1,500 brls were sold at $3.75@4.00 for good to choice Spring extras, and $3.00@3.50 for Spring super. Corn was in better request and a shade higher, with more liberal transactions, at 26@27c for new mixed in store, and 20c for new Corn in store. Oats firm with sales at 17½c in store and 18½ del. Rye and Barley were dull and neglected. Timothy Seed was more active, and sales were made at $1.90@2.20. Clover Seed was sold at $4.25. Highwines were dull, with sales at 15@16c. Alcohol, 34@37c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE IN BUFFALO.—The Buffalo *Express* of yesterday contains the following:—

The following statement shows the amount of Grain held in store here by the Western Elevating Company, including also that in the Richmond Elevator, on the morning of Monday, the 3d instant:—

Wheat, Spring, bu	789,128
" Club, bu	425,637
" Red Winter, bu	151,515
" White Winter, bu	128,221
Total Wheat, bu	1,494,501
Corn bu	191,491
Oats, bu	44,417
Barley, bu	69,877
Rye, bu	40,300
Peas, bu	5,632
Total Grain, bu	1,845,112

TIDE WATER RECEIPTS.—The receipts at tide water, for flour, wheat, corn, and barley, for the 4th week of November in 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:—

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1860	25,100	896,600	245,300	110,000
1859	87,800	621,000	27,300	588,300
Incr'se		275,600	218,000	
Decr'se	62,700			478,300

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, so far, for the years 1860 and 1859 have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1860	1,151,700	18,227,600	13,907,600	2,791,900
1859	790,200	4,674,900	2,634,900	3,098,600
Incr'se	361,500	13,572,000	10,272,700	
Decr'se				306,700

Reducing the wheat to flour, the increase in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 3,075,100 barrels of flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of Canals, to and including the 30th inst., have been as follows:—

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Canal open	April 25.	April 15.	April 28.
Flour, bbls	1,151,700	790,200	1,287,000
Wheat, bu	18,227,600	4,684,900	8,142,300
Corn, bu	13,907,600	3,634,900	4,622,000
Barley, bu	2,791,900	3,098,600	3,387,500
Rye, bu	319,700	370,900	499,400
Oats, bu	8,447,100	5,900,800	5,012,600
Pork, bbls	7,348	41,856	37,800
Beef, bbls	9,100	28,690	59,768
Cheese, lbs	11,880,000	12,687,400	8,558,000
Lard, lbs	940,200	3,549,800	3,604,000
Butter, lbs	9,422,200	8,421,500	8,584,000
Bacon, lbs	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	3,130,600
Wool, bales	3,050,900	3,080,800	3,280,900

—*Albany Statesman.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1860.

FLOUR—Received, 2,379 brls. Market more active and somewhat easier. Sales were:—300 brls "Ionic" Spring extra at $4 del; 100 brls "Smith Mills" at $3.90 del; 450 brls "Iowa City" round hoop do at $3.90 del; 100 brls "Marple & Cole" do at $3.77½ del; 200 brls fair Spring extra at $3.75 del; 100 brls "Rock River" Super, and 300 brls good to choice Super, all at $3.50 del; 131 brls "Valley City" Super at $3.40 del; 50 brls fair Super at $3.12½ del; 40 brls common Super at $3 del.

WHEAT—Received, 15,401 bu. Market dull and 1@2c lower. Sales were:—1,600 bu Northwestern Club at 73c in store; 4,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 71c in store; 2,000 bu do at 70¾c in store; 10,000 bu do at 70c in store; 11,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 67c in store; 5,000 bu do at 67½c in store; 1,000 bu do [illegible] in store. Sales by sample [illegible] No. 1 in bags at 74c on track; 700 bu do at 72c on track—closing with sellers at 67c for No. 2, but no buyers.

CORN—Received, 7,414 bu. Market more active. Sales were:—4,000 bu new corn at 25c in store; 300 old No. 2 at 26c in store; 1,000 bu Mixed at 26c in store; 800 bu do at 26½c in store; 2,500 bu do at 26½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 26½c in store; 4,000 bu do at 27c in store; 700 bu new in store at 20c del.

OATS—Received, 1,550 bu. Market firm. Sales were:—3,000 bu No. 1 at 17½c in store; 400 bags do at 18½c del.

RYE—Received, 765 bu. Market dull. Sales were:—400 bu by sample at 46c on track; 35 bags do at 46c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1,303 bu. Dull and neglected. Sales were:—61 bags good at 41c del; 40 bags do at 40c del.

SEEDS—Received, 15,299 lbs. Market for Timothy more active. Sales were:—34 bags extra choice at $2.20; 27 bags good at $4.10; 17 bags dirty at $1.90. Clover Seed dull and heavy. Sales were:—30 bu prime at $4.25.

HIGHWINES—Dull. Sales were:—100 brls at 15c; 50 brls at 15½c; 100 brls in small lots at 16c.

ALCOHOL—Manufacturers' price for 80 brls, Retail lots, 34@37c.

MESS PORK—Dull. 100 brls heavy sold at $14.75.

LARD—Nominal at 10½@10¾c for prime leaf.

TALLOW—Prime city, 9¼c; country, 9@9¼c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 239. Market firmer. Sales were:—

[illegible table]

HIDES—Dull and unchanged. Sales were at the following quotations: Green, [illegible]; Green Salted, [illegible]; Dry Flint, [illegible].

[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

POULTRY—Live of all kinds dull and almost unsaleable. Dressed Chickens, $1.00@1.25 per doz.; Turkeys, [illegible] per lb.

POTATOES—[illegible] Neshannocks at 28c del.

DRIED APPLES—1 ton good New York Apples at 4¾c.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 1,415. Market declined [illegible]. Sales were:—

[illegible table]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6th.—FLOUR—Market opened quiet and closed heavy and fully [illegible] lower [illegible]

[illegible]

38,000 bu winter red western at $1.05@1.15 in store and afloat for inferior to prime; 1,400 bu white western at $1.30; 1,000 bu white Kentucky at [illegible] [illegible] and heavy at 60c and thereabouts. Barley dull, heavy and declining. Corn heavy and 2@3c lower, with very moderate demand. Sales 41,000 bu at 60@63½c for common to prime mixed western in store and afloat; 64c for mixed southern, closing unsettled, with free sellers; 60@61c for mixed western. Oats, trifling sales at 37@39c for western Canadian and state.

PROVISIONS.—Steady for mess pork, with moderate demand, and firm for prime with speculative demand. Sales 750 brls at $16.25@16.75 for mess, chiefly the latter price; $10.50@10.75 for prime; new York is arriving and offered at $17.25; uninspected mess $12.50; inspected prime with no buyers at these figures. Beef continues dull, and limited business doing. Sales 200 brls at $8.50@10.00 for repacked mess; $10.50@11 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef Hams dull. Sales 50 brls at 14c for western. Cut meats heavy and declining, at 7c for shoulders and 9¼@10c for hams. Dressed hogs firm at 7c for corn fed. Live hogs very quiet at 5¼@5¾, with very light stock on hand. Bacon quiet. Sales 200 boxes at [illegible] for western short ribbed middles at 9½c for city long ribbed middles, the latter deliverable next week. Lard quiet and lower—sales 250 brls at 10½ for prime city; 10 for No 1 western, and 10¼@10½ for prime do. Butter selling at 11@15c for Ohio, and 15@21 for state. Cheese steady at 9@10½ for inferior to prime.

STOCKS—Lower. Chi & R I 48½, C & T 20½, Chi B & Q 63, Ill C scrip 55, M S 11¾, M S guar 20¾, M C 42, Reading 31½, Harlem 11½, Erie 25, N Y C 70¼, Pac Mail 77, Canton 14, Ill C bonds 88, Hudson 1st mortgage 102, Han & St Jo bonds 59, Mo 6s 65¾, Tenn 71, U S 5s of '65, 93.

Money not of bank rather dearer, and 15 per cent. is the rate except in very rare cases for best time paper. There is a continued movement of gold South. One million has been lost since Saturday.

OSWEGO, Dec. 6.—FLOUR—Quiet. $5.00 for extra State.

GRAIN—Quiet. There some orders from abroad for upper Lake wheat, but at prices considerably under the views of holders.

LAKE IMPORTS—3,800 bu wheat.

No shipments by Canal.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.............Dec. 6.

Schr Ellen Pike, Boyd, Barnard's Pier, 50 cords wood.

Schr E P Dalton, Thompson, Black Lake, 20 m staves, 30 [illegible], 100 bu wheat.

CLEARED.............Dec. 6.

Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Traverse City, 100 tons mdze, 17 head cattle.

Miscellaneous.

☞ The schooners Flying Cloud, Queen City, Ben Franklin, Hiawatha, Revolving Light and Coleraine have arrived at Ogdensburgh. The two latter were driven ashore in the late gale.

FROM SOUTH BAY.—The tug Page arrived here Saturday afternoon from South Bay with the schr A Handy in tow. It will be remembered that the Handy was disabled in the late gale by losing canvas and boat. The schr Arctic, which went ashore at Presque Isle, was got off by the tug and was towed into port. The captain of the Page reports that the schr Marquette, ashore at Nicholson's Island, is being discharged of her coal. She lies in about three feet of water.

The Page returned to the Canada shore this morning, to relieve the schooner Wild Rover, ashore we believe at South Bay or vicinity.

The tug Morgan has gone to the relief of the schr Game Cock, ashore at Point Peninsular. She took one of the North Western's steam pumps with her.—*Buffalo Express.*

Lake Ports.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—Arrived, prop Adriatic, Snow, Chicago.

OSWEGO, Dec. 3.—Arrived, barks Adriatic, Miner, Chicago; Sovereign of the Lakes, Miner, do; schr Bermuda, Stowell, do.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior quality of style, workmanship and power, also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Cast, and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ 500	20 horse power	$1,250
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S.

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

Post Office address, Box 274. oc3[illegible]-ly

ATWOOD'S QUININE

TONIC BITTERS,

The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY

FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES.

This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a thoroughly efficient form of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of Peruvian Bark, combined with various Tonics and Stomachics, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the debilitated.

It is a mild Tonic to the stomach, increasing the appetite, aiding digestion, pre-eminently good in dyspepsia, strengthening and invigorating those digestive and nervous systems after protracted disease, and in fever and ague, or kindred complaints, it is invaluable.

For diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera morbus, the public may rest assured there is not can be any better general remedy.

One of the very best Physicians in Boston has said: "That it is the best preparation of Bitters that has ever been offered to the public."

Put up in half pint as well as quart bottles, in order that all may convince themselves of its superior merits. For further particulars, reference is made to the printed circulars. For sale by

CHAS. H. ATWOOD

19 Central Street, Boston.

Wholesale and Retail by

J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.

no[illegible] nw&dly

LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S

TIGHT LOCK-STITCH

Family and Tailoring

SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES,

BUY A MACHINE—One that is strong, well finished and reliable, not one that easily gets out of order or strain out of order.

One that requires no tools to set the needle, is easily operated, simple, and not more trouble than it is worth.

One that makes the double lock stitch with two threads which will not rip or ravel.

One that makes the stitch alike on both sides of the cloth and the most durable stitch now in use.

One that uses the celebrated straight needle, capable of handling all sorts of goods.

One that does not use rotary hooks, [illegible] which are constantly breaking, [illegible] known to be the best.

One that does not break the thread, rip stitches, or draw it looser or [illegible] on the underside of the cloth.

One that will sew over seams, and gathers without breaking thread or change of tension.

One that is capable of doing a greater range of sewing than any other machine.

One that makes the stitch as you want it, alike and even on both sides the cloth.

Patented Feed and other improvements [illegible] Extended.

One that will stitch, hem, fell, gather and bind without basting. Sold by

LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

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To Families, Tailors, Seamstresses, Clothing, Carriage-Trimming, Harness Makers, &c., we have the Agency of the Northwestern States, and have opened an office and salesroom at

[illegible] Lake Street, Chicago.

(UP-STAIRS.)

Call and examine the Machines and the Work for yourselves.

COOK, STONE & CO.

STATIONERY AND

BLANK BOOKS,

Of every Description,

At 140 Lake Street, Chicago.

WHERE ALL KINDS OF

Commercial Printing

Is executed at short notice

AND AT LOW RATES.

F. MUNSON,

Practical Blank Book Manufacturer,

[illegible] LAKE STREET.

TAX NOTICE.—Notice to all persons [illegible]

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY FLOYD.

His Opinion of Secession—The Chief Danger—New England would be Isolated.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—In response to a request of Nathan Tyler, Secretary Floyd has written a letter to the *Enquirer*, giving his views at length on the present state of affairs in the Union. The *Enquirer* has the following in regard to the letter: Mr. Floyd's letter derives additional interest from the fact that he is a member of the Cabinet, from whose head has just emanated the most remarkable and mischievous message ever sent by a President to Congress. Speaking of slavery agitation he says "the agitation of the slavery question, which has been so long and wantonly persisted in by Northern men, has produced the sectional alienation which is about to find its natural result in the destruction of a Confederacy that was voluntary in its origin, and can only be perpetuated by the voluntary assent of its members."

Again, speaking of the rights of the South, he says: "The States of the South have the right to secede, not only from the very nature of the federal compact, but by an express reservation on the part of some of them at the time of entering the confederacy." Of the present danger he says, "The great danger of the present crisis exists in the fact that in our country all political action is by a popular movement, and all popular movements during the period of angry excitement are, from the nature of things, ultra and extreme. The difficulty of accommodating the differences of the two sections, while the present animosities continue, is, therefore, almost insurmountable. The election of Mr. Lincoln is the result of the ultra and violent popular feeling of the North against the South." On disunion, he says, "I am not for secession as long as any honorable effort can be made to preserve the Union on a constitutional basis, guaranteeing equality, justice and protection to the negro property of the South."

In regard to both sections he says: "I believe, however, that the great material interests of the country demand a reconciliation of the sections and the preservation of the Union, and I rely upon the slow but certain, the silent but potential, influence of this great agency to bring about a settlement of our present trouble. The main struggle of all should be to prevent a collision between the sections, and most especially the shedding of the first drop of blood. If we can but succeed in avoiding these calamities, the great practical business interests of the country may, perchance, sooner or later, bring about a reconstruction of the Union, and a restoration of harmony between the sections. After this shall be done, who can doubt a returning sense of confidence will be felt by the injured and exasperated South, and that peace and the Union will be restored."

Mr. Floyd says in regard to the Empire City and England, that "Twenty-five years more of union and harmony will concentrate the controlling commercial power of the world in the waters of New York. Then the decline of England becomes as certain as was that of Alexandria and Venice, and for the same cause. Instead of the first, she becomes a third rate European power. But let disunion take place, let civil war and discord distract this country, and England well knows that the ships of the North must rot at their wharves, and the busy hum of the manufactures must cease forever. Then, indeed, would England feel again that she was mistress of the seas, without a rival, secure in a commerce which no power could ever shake."

Mr. Floyd expresses our own opinion, as follows: "The South can never count upon the friendship of England, or of toleration of evils not her own. Once within the reach of her power, she will fix upon us forever the very badge of inferiority which we are now ready to receive if we destroy the Union. To sacrifice the interests of a class, or even to starve to death a few hundred thousand of her subjects in the laudable task, will constitute a very small obstacle in her policy. It is a fatal error to suppose that the interests of England would prompt her to foster the planting interest of the South. From the Prince consort who sat silently by and witnessed the deliberate insult of an American Minister by a British Peer before the congregated intelligence of all Christendom, simply because slavery existed in the United States, down to the wretched cockney himself, forty times the slave to self-fearing circumstances beyond what any negro is to law, there is not an Englishman who does not in his heart abhor slavery, if he does not also abhor the country where it exists. England will have margin enough to supply her wants in cotton." Mr. Floyd deprecates the present state of affairs, and favors a State Convention.

XXXVITH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

HOUSE.—After proceedings the bill passed. It provides that the word minimum be construed according to the Land Graduation Act, so as to apply to alternate and reserved sections of land granted for railroads or other internate improvements and in favor of actual settlers, and not to mean one dollar and a quarter per acre, as now officially construed.

The Speaker appointed the following special Committee under Boteler's resolution to consider questions connected with the perilous condition of the country: Corwin of Ohio, chairman; Millson of Virginia, Adams of Massachusetts, Winslow of North Carolina, Humphrey of New York, Boyce of South Carolina, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Love of Georgia, Ferry of Conn., Davis of Maryland, Robinson of Rhode Island, Whitely of Delaware, Tappan of New Hampshire, Stratton of New Jersey, Bristow of Kentucky, Morrill of Vermont, Nelson of Tennessee, Dunn of Indiana, Taylor of Louisiana, Davis of Mississippi, Kellogg of Illinois, Houston of Alabama, Morse of Maine, Phelps of Missouri, Rust of Arkansas, Howard of Michigan, Hawkins of Florida, Hamilton of Texas, Washburne of Wisconsin, Curtis of Iowa, Burch of California, Windom of Minnesota, Stout of Oregon.

The Speaker desired to say that the parliamentary usage was to name on the committee the mover of the resolution under which the committee was ordered to be formed. He had omitted the name of Mr. Boteler at that gentleman's own request. He had endeavored to appoint the committee to the best of his judgment and at the earliest period, in view of the important business with which the committee was entrusted.

Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, said: Last Tuesday I begged to be excused from voting. For similar reasons I ask to be excused from serving on this committee. I have consulted with older members as to whether it is voluntary or not for a member appointed on a committee to serve, and have been informed that he is compelled by the rules of the House to serve unless excused, and that if he does not serve, he subjects himself to something like rebuke or reprimand on the part of House. Now as long as I am a member of this body I am anxious to respect all its rules, and am unwilling to draw upon myself rebuke or reprimand. I therefore ask the House to excuse me from serving as a member of the committee. If I am compelled by the rules or custom to serve, I will be a very unimportant, inefficient member. I know I cannot act with all the committee as to the idea of getting up a committee with unanimity, peace and in a Union saving manner, I have been opposed to anything of that kind in the past, and am now believing that the time for compromise has passed forever.

Mr. John Cochrane of New York said that he had heard, with a great deal of regret, his friend ask to be excused from service on the committee. It has well been said here, to-day, in the Chaplain's prayer, that the gray shadow of the dark wing of dissolution has been extended over our House and country, and so deep is the gloom that we can scarcely discern one gleam of light to enable us to transact the ordinary business of legislation. Men's minds have been devoted for weeks past to the great and absorbing topic of controversy which enlists all thoughts and demands of every individual his best exertions and his purest emotions and wisdom. It is of importance to this issue that the republic should command the exertions and efforts of all its citizens. I believe now, in the midst of this crisis, with perils impending over the country, that there is no reason why this House, representing the patriotism and wisdom of the country, should excuse the gentleman from Florida. I believe that from all parts of his State, where the people are looking with solicitude on passing events, and with anxious eyes, if the voice of his constituents could be heard, it would be in tones beseeching and appealing to their representative to stand forward in this issue, and assume the brunt of the controversy. He did not believe with the gentleman, it was important to the welfare of the country that there should be a unanimous report on the subject which has been referred to the Committee. However, God grant it may be—[Applause in the galleries, accompanied by cries of order on the floor.] God grant that it may be stamped with the unanimity which patriotism demands. If this country is not to be saved; if patriotism is not sufficient to command this glorious result, it is due to the people of the United States that they should know it. It is due to the benighted regions of the country that the facts should be impressed on their minds, and ignorance no longer be pleaded as an excuse for the acts which have brought us to this fearful precipice. If we are not to have a unanimous report to save the country from the pangs and agony of secession, let us know what demands are made by one section of the country from the other, and let us feel what is the pulsation of the country, and let us answer the exclamatory inquiry, that comes from every portion of the land, "Watchman, what of the night?" clearly and conclusively, whether storms and madness rule the hour, whether there is a harbinger of peace, or whether there is one gleam of morning in which we may yet discern the stars and stripes floating from yonder dome.

These remarks were greeted with applause.

Mr. Garnett hastily rose, saying, I trust in our grave deliberations, the Chair will stop the applause, whether on the floor or in the galleries. I will give notice—there he was met with hisses from the galleries]—I now move that the galleries be cleared. [Renewed hisses.] These disgraceful blackguards who violate the rules of the House and the decorum and dignity which are due to the representatives of the people should be forthwith expelled from the Hall.

The Speaker said he had no doubt that the suggestions of the gentleman from Virginia would be sufficient for a respectable auditor, [illegible]

Mr. Morris of Illinois appealed to Mr. Cochrane to refrain from further discussion on the question.

Mr. Cochrane resumed—I deprecate with all others these testimonials either of approbation or censure from the galleries and floor of this House. Yet an excuse might be found in the character of the theme before us, which appeals to the emotions and feelings of all, however humble they may be in the Republic. But it is eminently proper that the rules of order be observed, and the subject discussed with the gravity its nature demands, and that the American Congress even in the pangs of dissolution, if it is to fall, let it fall decently with its official robes gathered around it. I had not intended to even to allude to the grand principles [illegible] at the base of this question. It would be neither timely nor appropriate. The [illegible] I have made were [illegible] [illegible] the intelligence and heart of the gentleman from Florida [illegible] applicable

to his own patriotic nature and consistency, which are as common, general and catholic as is the great and glorious Republic in which we live. I appeal to him on the grounds of common humanity. I appeal to him in the peril of a common country. I appeal to him by the memories of the past. I appeal to him by the prosperity and existence of the sovereign State of Florida, to remain on the committee. If these appeals are to be ineffectual, I now further appeal to those here representing a common country. I ask them without any reflection upon the gentleman from Florida, but in pursuance of a duty to be performed, to negative the request that he be excused.

Mr. Hawkins demanded the previous question on his motion for that purpose.

Mr. Millson moved to adjourn.

Mr. Crawford appealed to Mr. Millson to withdraw his motion so that a vote might be taken to see whether Mr. Hawkins would be forced to serve. He hoped others would ask to be excused from voting.

Mr. Hawkins declared that he was not acting under impulse, but from convictions of twenty years.

Mr. Adrain rose and Mr. Underwood and others called him to order. Mr. Adrain, amid confusion, said the committee ought to be settled to-day. Mr. Adrain was called to order from the Southern side of the Hall.

The question to adjourn was carried, 104 against 92. The House had previously decided that it should be till Monday.

From Washington.

[New York Times Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Governors of Virginia and Kentucky are arranging for commissions to South Carolina to urge delay.

Secretary Floyd has written a letter for publication, defending secession and joint action in the Southern States.

It is now said Philip R. Clayton will succeed Secretary Cobb.

[Tribune Correspondence.]

The Government is well informed of the design of the accessionists to take Fort Moultrie at Charleston by a *coup de main* as soon as secession is accomplished.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Among the propositions privately discussed is one looking to the appointment of a delegation by conservative members of Congress from the slaveholding States to proceed to the South Carolina Convention, with a view to a conference to appeal to that State to pause in her present movement.

The suggestion is made in intelligent circles that when the special committee on Mr. Boteler's resolutions shall have been announced, the influential and conservative men in each State will communicate with the members of the committee therefrom, thus contributing to the extent of their power to some practical mode for quieting the present political excitement. Several schemes are already discussed. One of them is to make an effort to conciliate at least a large majority of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, whatever course the extreme States may pursue.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A special dispatch from Washington says Mr. Hamlin will tender his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of February, with a retiring speech, which will, it is thought, reflect somewhat the policy of the incoming Administration.

Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, arrived to-day. He has consulted with Mr. Breckinridge, and believes that Kentucky will stand firmly by the Union.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, has arrived, and says that the Legislature of that State will certainly be called together at an early day to consult on the secession movement.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, is arranging for a commission to South Carolina, to urge delay in her action. It is said that Ex-President Tyler, Senator Hunter and W. C. Rives, will constitute the commission. The Union men of Virginia express great confidence in the success of this move. The Governor of Kentucky is understood to contemplate the same step, and Messrs. Breckinridge, James Guthrie and Crittenden will be appointed a commission. This example will probably be followed by all the border States, including North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the course of his speech yesterday, Mr. Iverson, in the Senate, referring to the refusal of the Governor of Texas to call an extra session of the Legislature said, "and though there is a clog in the way of the 'Lone Star of Texas,' in the form of the Governor, who will not consent to call the Legislature, yet the public sentiment is so strong that even her Governor may be overridden, and, if he will not yield to that public sentiment, some Texan Brutus may arise, to rid his country of the hoary-headed traitor." [Great sensation.]

He further said, referring to probabilities of war: "There will be no war. The North, governed by such far-seeing statesman as the Senator from New York, Mr. Seward, will see the futility of this."

He concluded as follows: "War is inevitable. Let the South take care. Let the war come, and we will meet the Senator from New Hampshire, and all the myrmidons of Abolitionism, and, in the language of the Hon. Representative from Ohio, Mr. Corwin, in regard to the Mexican war, we will welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." [Sensation.]

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 6.—The electors of Minnesota met at the Capitol yesterday, and cast the four electoral votes of Minnesota for Lincoln and Hamlin. Mr. Brown, of Minneapolis, was chosen to convey the vote to Washington.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 6.—The electors of Wisconsin met yesterday at noon in the Senate chamber, and cast the five votes of the State for Lincoln and Hamlin. H. Lindeman was chosen to carry the vote to Washington.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.—The electors of Ohio met yesterday at Columbus, and cast their votes for Lincoln and Hamlin.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Dec. 5.—The Electors met to-day. Four votes were cast for Lincoln and Hamlin, and three for Douglas and Johnson.

MAINE—MASSACHUSETTS—VERMONT—NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The Electors of Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire met at their respective State Capitols yesterday, and cast their votes unanimously for Lincoln and Hamlin.

From California and Oregon.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 5th.—The Pony Express, from California, passed here to-day. The news of the secession movement was generally received with regret. No domestic news of importance.

Advices from Oregon say reports of rich gold discoveries continue as usual.

At Victoria, on the night of Nov. 30, there was an excitement and riot between the whites and negroes. The negroes attempted to occupy seats in the theatre reserved for the whites. The whites attempted to expel them. A fight ensued, in which several whites were knocked down. The whites were driven from the theatre by the negroes, who in turn were driven away by the whites. Order was finally restored—several of the rioters having been arrested.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5.—The Electors assembled in the Capitol to-day at 10 o'clock. The Breckinridge electors, believing that Bell had carried Virginia, magnanimously resigned, whereupon the vote of the State was cast for Bell and Everett. A grand dinner will be given to the electors to-night at the Exchange Hotel.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

We learn from a well known English capitalist just arrived here, that every Englishman he had conversed with on the subject of disunion, was in ecstacies over the impending ruin which overhangs the Union, and they hope to God it would eventually occur.

Water Pipes Bursted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The main Croton water pipes in 5th Avenue burst last night, and will require from three days to a week to repair them, during which time most of the citizens will be on a short supply, and all manufacturing establishments will be cut off entirely. The newspaper establishments obtain their supply from Brooklyn.

Unionism in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The City Councils to-day adopted resolutions requesting the Mayor to call a meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, to express adhesion to the Union, and appointing a committee of six from each branch to carry out the resolution.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—To-day the Speaker's warrants on the Treasury in favor of the pay of members of Congress, were presented, and refused for want of funds. They will be formally protested. The Treasury has paid about $200,000 to members since the meeting of Congress.

From Washington.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. [illegible], 1860.

EDITORS COMMERCIAL:—In the Senate this morning, Powell, of Kentucky, noticed his intention to introduce Boteler's adjustment resolution into the Senate. Green, of Missouri, gave notice of a resolution instructing a committee to report upon constitutional power to appoint coast and border police between slave and free States, for the protection of slave property—and to promote the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

On motion concerning the reference of the President's message, Lane, of Oregon, made an apology for the dissolution of the Union, saying it must dissolve unless the rights of the South are further guaranteed.

Hale of New Hampshire said the logic of this controversy is war or submission. The minority must submit to the majority. He made no threats, and spoke without having consulted anybody; he spoke for himself only and one little State. "We must look this matter straight in the face." Brown of Mississippi, desired to know if Hale preached the issue of war or submission. Hale said it must lead to that. He made no threat. Brown replied, sternly: "We will not submit, and if it is war, let it come, and God show the right." Iverson of Georgia was quiet at first, but haughty and defiant in the end. He accepted the President's declaration, that secession is revolution. "The States understand they do it at the peril of consequences." He did not believe it would lead to war—but if it does, the South is preparing to receive its enemies with bloody hands and hospitable graves. He hoped there would be no war, that we would live in peace.

The South would regard the North among the most favored of nations, and is glad to trade with her, but to remain in the Union she would not. [illegible] The repeal of all the personal liberty bills of the North would be useless. "True, they are concessions, but we know their existence shows the feeling of the people. They indicate two distinct civilizations. They feel of the North for the South, is deep as hell, but I feel my brethren on the other side of the floor no love is lost between us. Two hostile nations occupy this floor. We are enemies. They did not come over to this

floor to extend us ordinary civilities, yesterday, nor did we go to them. We are hostile. The issue presented excepts the issue of war or of submission.

"We will not submit. I tell the gentlemen South Carolina will not go alone. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, will all be out by January 16th, never to return; and in less than twelve months after our Government will be in operation, Arkansas and Louisiana will follow. One thing only prevents Texas—that is her Governor, and if he does not yield to overwhelming public sentiment some Texan Brutus will reach his heart, and rid the world of a vile and hoary-headed traitor."

Mr. Iverson discarded all shams, saying that the election of Lincoln was no cause for secession; but the South would not be governed by the North, and intended to go out while she had strength, not to wait until she was too weak.

Douglas sat scowling in his seat; Southern men looked cool. The Northern men were calm and collected. Crittenden was profoundly moved, and the galleries were astounded. Jeff. Davis, in a quick, decisive way, said he came as a Senator of the United States. While there is yet no declaration of war against the States of which we are mere ambassadors, he would discharge his duty as Senator, and would say nothing on the subject.

The secession controversy in the Senate moved the public profoundly. Secessionists regard Hale's speech as menacing, and leading Republicans, who are inviolably true to the North, condemn it as uncalled for and contrary to the understood policy of the Republicans which was quietness. They consider it a surrender of vantage ground, because it affords disunionists opportunity to precipitate their schemes. It is admitted Hale stated the logical issue, but it was untimely, creates bad blood, and has involved the people in gloomy forebodings. Iverson's fierce declaration, under other circumstances, would have hardly been remarked. People would have regarded it as a bid against Cobb for election, but the circumstances gave it an ugly significance.

Some continue to hope the Southern political monsoon may sweep away harmlessly, excepting in the case of South Carolina. Border men are despondent, but continue to implore for time, but the ship of state seems rapidly drifting on breakers.

Senator Wade is dissatisfied with Republican endorsement of Boteler's resolution in the House, because he thinks it was a surrender of principles vindicated by Lincoln's election. Opinions differ. The sole object in adopting it was to please border States and gain time. As Hale and Iverson have torn away all shams, we shall have the naked issue hereafter.

There was an impressive scene in the House, universally remarked by reflective men, and it intensified the current gloom. It is the practice for Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means to offer resolutions referring different parts of the message to appropriate standing Committees. These resolutions generally open debates which extend through an entire Congress. Most of the buncombe resolutions are thrown on the House on such occasions.

To-day, for the first time in forty years, not one word of debate, not a resolution was offered, but a long string of referring resolutions presented by Sherman, were adopted in silence. Sherman once attempted to provoke debate, but was unsuccessful. Grow's homestead bill was put through by a sectional vote. The pension appropriation, and Military Academy appropriation bills were put through in like manner. This is significant.

Senator Baker, of Oregon, arrived to-day, and attracted much attention. Hunter, of Virginia, says the remedy for existing troubles exists entirely with the North. Senator Seward disapproves of Thurlow Weed's back-down. The President's Message is unpalitable to the South, and extremists think it will precipitate matters in the South. It is amusing to hear the varied criticisms upon it, all being unfavorable. The South disputes its logic—the North its facts and inferences. It is said Col. Anderson, in command of Fort Moultrie, has made requisition on the War Department for more troops, representing the inadequacy of the present force to protect it.

The *Herald* publishes a letter from Stephens, of Georgia, in which he expresses ardent hopes for continuance of the Union, but, he says, if the worst comes, and Georgia withdraws, it is of the utmost importance that all Georgia people should be cordially united. He is not without hopes that Southern rights may be maintained and wrongs redressed in the Union. He thinks the majority of the people are with him; but if Georgia goes out, and the Union dissolves, he sees but little prospect of good government afterwards.

He says: "I feel confident anarchy will soon ensue at the North, and whether we shall be better off at the South, will depend on many things that I am not now satisfied that we have any assurance for. Revolutions are easier begun than controlled. Men who begin them seldom end them." In conclusion he earnestly invokes peace.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE FALL TRADE OF 1860,

WHOLESALE AGENCY

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INFECTINE, OR FEVER AND AGUE CHARM—A sure, safe and reliable external remedy.

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SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER AND PENCIL SHARPENER.

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DR. JACOB'S BITTERS—Which stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, cleanse the stomach and purify the blood. [illegible]

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Chemical and Erasive Soap,

THE GREATEST LABOR AND

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This Soap took the first premium at the World's Fair in London, where 700 different Soaps were on exhibition, after a trial of three hours washing out paints, tar, grease and printer's ink.

1st.—This Soap is, every ounce of it, washing material.

2d.—When used as directed it dispenses with all pounding and washboard friction, and will save full fifty per cent. of the time and labor usually required to do the washing of a family.

3d.—In the use of this Soap, hard water needs no "breaking" or cleansing. Simply use a small excess of the Soap.

4th.—Clothes will look much whiter and cleaner, and last longer. The soap itself softens the fabric and loosens the dirt. It is warranted not to inj. re the finest fabric.

5th.—A strong solution or suds will clean paints, furniture, kitchen utensils, etc., with the greatest ease, rapidity and thoroughness.

6th.—Used as a Toilet Soap, it cleanses the skin of dirt, grease, tar, paint, printer's ink, etc., leaving it soft and clear. It is invaluable for hand washing.

7th.—It will remove oil, wheel grease, paint, etc., from silk and woolen goods, and the best flannels may be washed in it without being filled, or with other soaps.

Dealers and the public generally are requested to give the Soap a trial.

Mr. R. H. Stewart, being a practical soap-maker, has experimented upon and tested these soaps in various ways, and offers it to the public as a Soap which will

SAVE TIME, LABOR AND MONEY.

We are willing it should rest upon its merits. All we ask is to give it a trial, and if it does not give full satisfaction, the money will be refunded.

☞ For sale at all the leading grocery stores. Be sure and get the genuine.

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WATCH,

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS.

In order to meet the requirements of gentlemen who prefer a thinner Watch than those usually made by us, we have lately issued a new style of Watch on the three-quarter plate model, especially designed for this purpose.

In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a Watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of English and Swiss Watch manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end.

In all respects of fine and durable material, of external and internal finish, of accurate compensation and adjustment, of mathematically just proportions, and of PRACTICAL RESULTS, our new three-quarter plate Watch challenges comparison with any in the world.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these watches:

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Dr. J. MARION SIMS,
Lieut. H. A. WISE, U. S. N.
J. L. PRIME, D. D., White Plains,
Geo. T. [illegible], New York,
JOHN G. SAXE, Vermont,
Hon. N. P. BANKS, Mass.
FRANK LESLIE,
[illegible], New York,
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CAUTION.—As our watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

Wholesale Agents, No. 182 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

And grows more and more popular every day.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: I will cheerfully lend a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the 1st of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee would not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy. Very respectfully yours,

D. R. THAYER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

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FINE SILVER-PLATED

Goods!

Expressly intended to meet the wants of persons wishing to purchase a far better article than has previously been made.

Our stock consists of an assortment of Tea Setts, Coffee Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Pitchers, Butter Dishes, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Napkin Rings, &c., all of our own make, and will be

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

From 25 to 33 per cent. Cheaper than retail dealers, for the reason that we manufacture them ourselves.

We also plate Steel Knives and old Spoons, Forks, Castors, Waiters, Tea Setts, &c., at short notice.

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At Stryker & Co's, 141 Lake Street.

All the "Thrown-out," "Rejected," or other Currency of any Western State

TAKEN AT PAR

In Exchange for Dry Goods of Every Description

de4d[illegible]w AT STRYKER & CO'S.

TO LOAN.—On City Real Estate—$1,000 for one year; $1,000 for two year, $2,500 for six months, $500 for one year; several other amounts for one or two years. Also, several amounts of $500 or more on Cook County Lands, at [illegible] per cent.

ERNST PRUSSING, No. 6 Larmon Block, de1-d[illegible]-1w N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

BROOM CORN.—Persons having Broom Corn for sale will please address us, stating quantity, quality and price.

de1-d[illegible]w BOWEN BROS., 73 Lake street.

BAGS!—BAGS!—BAGS!—We are now receiving direct from the "Hope Mills," Pittsburgh, Pa., an article of Seamless Bags equal in weight and quality to any sold in this market. Those in want of Bags will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WHEELER & [illegible], Agents,

de1-d[illegible] [illegible] South Water street.

NEW CIDER.—100 Bbls. H. J. Phelps' prepared Cider—pure and sweet and best in the market—perfectly sweet and warranted to keep so. Also 200 Bbls. Choice Michigan Apples. For sale by

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CORN SHELLING, FEED, &c.—The undersigned is prepared to shell in a clean manner, any quantity of Corn, at the rate of a thousand bushels per hour, so which he invites patrons of the all kinds of the best quality of bolted meal, screenings, ground feed, oats, &c., which he will sell according to the reduced prices of corn.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. Factory on the corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street.

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THE HON. ABE LINCOLN.—For Sale—The fine life size wax bust of the President elect, true to nature and perfect in every respect. [illegible] Price one hundred dollars. Address Box [illegible], Post Office, St. Louis, Mo.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [illegible] STEVENS & NORRIS.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. Parties having taxes to pay can do so at No. 12 Court House.

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BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale [illegible]

[illegible]

CRANBERRIES AND APPLES BY THE BARREL—[illegible] Bbls. Choice Cranberries just received [illegible]

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2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, [illegible]

[illegible] STEVENS & WEBSTER.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—[illegible]

[illegible]

DOANE'S NEW BARREL

MACHINERY.

WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.

$100 Gold. BARRELS. $100 Gold.

In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the North and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the best and most Perfect, the most economical and Labor saving of any in use. Read the Premiums Awarded at the different Fairs in 1860.

Citizen Coopers of Ohio, at Cincinnati U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in gold.

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FOR TIGHT WORK.

This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the staves from the bolt, curves and dresses it ready to set up in the barrel at one operation. From 3,000 to 4,000 staves per day, can be saved to the cooper, clear of all expenses. [illegible] can be found to do a full set of machinery for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,

DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.

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DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves.

DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the best Shingle Mill extant.

Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—hundreds of Iron Barrels, and is doing the entire work of one establishment.

Doane has the best Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Saw and Moulding Machines, Woodworth's Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machines, Wood Turning Lathes, a full assortment of all kinds of Machinery for all purposes [illegible] [illegible] Sole Western Agent of Dutton & Co's celebrated brand of Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths. A large stock of

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Patent Flouring & Grist Mills.

All perfect and complete within themselves.

Also, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c., at the very lowest cash prices.

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Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc17-d[illegible]

SOLIDIFIED MILK.

Sugar of Milk,

Patent Groats and Barley, Biscotine, Farina, Arrow Root, Oat Meal, Tapioca, Sago, Broma, Chocolate, &c.,

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY,

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Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to our above house of

BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE

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NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Keen will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults [illegible]

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PURE SWEET CIDER—In whole and half barrels [illegible]

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Where they (with others not to be drawn for) will be exhibited from the 5th of December till the day of the Drawing, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.

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1.—Ideal Statue of "Washington" represented in his youth as having hacked his father's favorite tree. By L. W. VOLK, executed in Statuary Marble	$700
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4.—"Old Mill"—scene in Canada. By S. P. TRACY	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
19.—Sheep and Lamb. By TRACY	[illegible]
20.—Sheep and two Lambs. By TRACY	[illegible]
21.—Landscape—French Scene. By TRACY	[illegible]
22.—Surprised Deer	[illegible]
23.—Landscape on the Dodder	[illegible]
24.—Bears at Play	[illegible]
25.—Landscape—"Old Church"	[illegible]
26.—Deer and Fawn—"Maternal Affection." By TRACY	[illegible]
27.—Marine View. By SPRAGUE	[illegible]
28.—27 [illegible] 50 casts of Volk's Statuette of Stephen A. Douglas, or of his life-size Bust of Abraham Lincoln, at the option of the several drawers. Valued at $6 each	120
Total	$3,400

Tickets accompanied by a fine photograph of the Statue of "Young Washington," may be had at $5 each, and the number will be limited to eight hundred. They may be obtained at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the Exhibition Gallery.

The undersigned gentlemen will act as a Committee of reference, who will have supervision of the drawing, and who will hold in trust all monies accruing from the sale of tickets, till the above named works are delivered to the owners of the fortunate numbers.

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N. B.—To render the proposed EXHIBITION as attractive and meritorious as possible, and promotive of a true taste, its conductors respectfully invite from our citizens contributions of any works of art not presented in the list annexed, to be placed on free exhibition, for the care and safe return of which to the owners every pledge will be given. Communications respecting such may be addressed to

L. W. VOLK,

Box 4128 Chicago Post Office, or to his rooms in the Portland Block. no24-d[illegible]-1m

AS ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN EVEN IN WELL REGULATED FAMILIES, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery, Toys, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle,

Price 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar St., New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,

Box No. 3,600, New York.

Put up for dealers in cases containing four, eight, or twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores. Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. [illegible]

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT

low prices,

500 Boxes Soap,	200 Boxes Starch,
100 Kegs Sal Soda,	100 Kegs S. C. Soda,
300 Boxes Saleratus,	200 Boxes Peach
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.	

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

128 South Water St.

SUGAR &C.

50 Hhds Sugar,	100 Hhds Sugar, 50 Bxs Sugar,
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup,	50 Bbls Molasses.

WM. LITTLE & CO., 128 South Water St.

Railroads.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE

To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains leave Chicago as follows:

Day Express....11.30 A. M.

Evening Express—4 P. M., for Rockford and Janesville.

☞ Through tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street, or at Passenger Station.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

E. DEWITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 5.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Night Express leaves at 11.30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted.) arrive at 5.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted.)

Joliet Accommodation, 4.40 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.

W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent. de27

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors in the Northern and Western States, of the celebrated

CORNELL & CO'S

SEWING MACHINES,

TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

Agents wanted in every town—great inducements offered. Office and Salesroom at

133 Lake Street, No. 1, 2d Floor, Chicago, Ill.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

L. CORNELL (se15-d88-3m) T. C. SEYER.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINE.—Manufactured by

DR. R. S. PAYNE,

No. 64 North Dearborn st. Salesroom at the Boot and Shoe Store, No. 152 Lake st. (2d floor.)

Sewing Machine Agents Wanted

In every county throughout the States, to sell R. S. Payne's Metropolitan Double-Lock, Elastic, Fast Grover & Baker's Stitch $25 Family Sewing Machine, the same for which Lewis Cornell has acted as Agent for the last few weeks.

The machines are adapted to all varieties of work, giving perfect satisfaction, and are warranted equal in any respect to any sewing machine at higher prices. Large per centage allowed, and great inducements to enterprising and efficient Agents. We also have Blake & Johnston's Improved Patent Adjustable Hemmer.

Address, or call in person upon DR. R. S. PAYNE, P. O. Box 3324, Chicago, Ill. se[illegible]-3m

LICENSED SEWING MACHINES.

The manufacture of all Unlicensed Sewing Machines having been closed or rendered unsafe, by reason of the extension of Elias Howe's, Jr., Patent, and the late decisions of the United States Courts, establishing the priority of the Patents owned by the "Grover & Baker" and "Wheeler & Wilson" Companies, for various improvements in Sewing Machines, we have, for the better security of the public and ourselves, taken the Agency of and now offer for sale the following

Celebrated Sewing Machines

Manufactured by W. P. Uhlinger & Co., of Philadelphia, under a license from said Elias Howe, Jr., and the above named Companies:

THE FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE,

A Superior Machine for Family Use.

THE KEY-STONE STATE MACHINE,

For Manufacturing Purposes Unrivalled.

In the above machines, the elements of

DURABILITY AND SIMPLICITY

Will be found more conspicuously manifested than in any other Sewing Machine yet given to the public. They are now, for the first time, offered to the Western public, with the fullest confidence that they will maintain the reputation which their merits have won for them throughout the East and South. All who have ever seen them thus far acknowledge their superiority; and we do not hesitate to say, that they will give greater satisfaction than any Machine now or heretofore offered in this market. Also, Agents for

BLAKE & JOHNSTON'S ADJUSTABLE HEMMER

The Most Complete Hemmer Ever Yet Offered.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

REFERENCES—J. C. Burroughs, D. D., President Chicago University, Aiken & Norton, Bankers, Underwood & Co., Commission Merchants, Rev. W. F. Stewart. E. RICHARDS & CO., P. O. Box 2962. (Formerly of L. Cornell & Co.) no21'60-ly

Printers' Warehouse.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

90 Washington Street, Chicago.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantities, from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and every thing necessary for a complete Printing Office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery and will be sent to parties wishing to order, on application. D. L. DODGE, Treasurer. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday):

	Day Express.	Night Exp.
Leave Chicago at	9.15 A. M.	[illegible]
Arrive at Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Bloomington	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
" St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]

Through trains arrive at Chicago at 5.40 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leave Chicago at 4.00 P. M. daily (except Sunday), arrive at 9.00 A. M.

☞ Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

CONNECTIONS.—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Georgetown, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth, with Stage at Syracuse for Warsaw, Osceola, Hodson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and Southern Missouri, with Railroad Line of Steamers on the Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 56 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street.

JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, Receivers.

R. B. MASON, Superintendent.

C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. [illegible]

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

RAIL ROAD.

1860-61.....Winter Arrangement.....1860-61

Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburg without change, connecting with the

Great Pennsylvania Central Railroad

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants by taking this route, will have the advantage of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost. Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, West Side, as follows:

[illegible] A. M.—Morning Express daily, (Sundays excepted.)

4.50 P. M.—Night Express, daily, (Saturdays excepted.) Connecting at Crestline with the Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all the interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also, with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburg and Chicago cars. Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains. Smoking cars on all trains.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, or at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.

☞ Be particular and ask for tickets by Fort Wayne. Freight of all kinds will be carried from Chicago to all points East at all times, at as low rates as any other Railroad Route.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, having effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the transportation of Through Freight, property can now be shipped by this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston,

With Promptness and Dispatch.

J. N. DuBARRY, Sup't W. D.

J. H. MOORE, Com. and Gen'l Agent.

D. W. BOSS Gen'l West. Pass. Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows, Sundays excepted:

11.40 A. M. and 5.30 P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points.

11.40 A. M. and 9.00 P. M., for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points.

4.00 P. M., for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points.

5.30 P. M., for Geneva and intermediate points.

11.40 A. M. train. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the [illegible] train.

Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake, and intermediate points, will take the 4 P. M. train.

☞ Sleeping cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

300 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington city; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughbridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh;

H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnson, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Athearn & Hibbert, Cincinnati, O.; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville, Ky.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shuler & Glass, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R."

Freight Agents [illegible]

MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.

LEACH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.

LEACH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Ag't, Philadelphia.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia.

THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Supt, Altoona, Pa. ja[illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after Monday Dec. 3d, 1860, Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

[illegible] A. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11.50 A. M.

[illegible] P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at [illegible] P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at:

[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4.30 P. M., arrives at Chicago at 8.30 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at [illegible] A. M. (Sundays excepted); arrives at [illegible] P. M. (Sundays excepted). Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrives at [illegible] A. M. (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted); arrives at [illegible] A. M. (Sundays excepted).

Chicago, April 7, 1860. C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.

Trains leaving Chicago at 5.00 P. M. via Detroit at 8.00 arrives at Buffalo at [illegible] P. M., New York at [illegible] P. M., Boston at 11.00, connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo and N. Y. & Erie trains for all points. Tickets via this Road can be obtained at the Union Depot.

Jo. [illegible] R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860-61.....Winter Arrangement.....1860-61

Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25.

6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line.

[illegible] P. M.—New York Express—daily except Saturdays, via [illegible].

Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States and Canada.

[illegible] A. M.—Pittsburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express—via Cleveland.

[illegible] P. M.—Making close connections and quick time to any of the Eastern cities.

☞ Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston.

Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, and at the Company's Office, 56 Dearborn street, and at the depot.

Trains arrive in Chicago at [illegible] A. M., and [illegible] P. M.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen. Western Agt.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Sup't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement, 1860.

[illegible] Lake and South Water Streets.

[illegible]

☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS

[illegible table]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:

JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. R[illegible]
WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL
ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year
Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per week
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Tri-Weekly, per year
Weekly, single subscribers
" 3 copies
" 5 copies
" 10 copies
" 20 copies, and one to getter up of club

Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

☞ To Mail Subscribers.—☞ The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE CASE.

On Monday next, the trial of J. W. [illegible] sell for an alleged conspiracy to burn the Rock Island Railroad Bridge, will commence in the Recorder's Court of Cook County. The Rock Island bridge is a link in the great East and West thoroughfare, connecting the Rock Island Railroad with the Mississippi and Missouri Road, completing the line of uninterrupted communication, between the interior of [illegible] and the Northwestern Lakes. Our readers are aware of the long pending litigation on foot and continued by St. Louis and Steamboat interest against this bridge. That case is now in the Supreme Court of the United States after having passed through the U. S. District Courts both of Illinois and Iowa. The interests involved are of great magnitude, and upon the final decision depends the construction or abandonment of numerous contemplated Railroad Bridges across navigable streams in various parts of the country. These facts give increased interest to the trial of the alleged conspiracy case about to take place in this city. To satisfy a very general demand, we shall publish full reports of the testimony both pro and con. The case, we understand, has been set for Monday next by agreement of parties, and we presume it is sure to come on at that time.

CONGRESS.

Neither House was in session yesterday, both bodies having adjourned over, on the previous evening, to Monday. The country will not be a loser on account of the recess.

Morris' Resolution.

The following is the resolution offered by Hon. I. N. Morris of Illinois, in the House on Tuesday last, but which was not considered because of objection. Mr. Morris has given notice that he will call it up again on Monday next:

Resolved, That we are unalterably and immovably attached to the Union of the States; that we recognise in the Union the primary cause of our present greatness and prosperity as a nation, and we have as yet seen nothing, either in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, or from any other source, to justify its dissolution, and that we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to maintain it.

The Kansas Famine.

TECUMSEH, Kansas, Dec. 4, 1860.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

About the 1st of September last I wrote to the TRIBUNE a statement of the condition and prospects of the people of Kansas. The gloomy forebodings then expressed have been more than realized since! Notwithstanding the earnest and philanthropic efforts of Messrs. Hyatt, Arny and Pomeroy and their co-laborers, together with the cordial co-operation of the editorial corps throughout the free States, the difficulties and necessities of thousands in the Territory become more apparent day by day. Thus far the contributions are not equivalent to a tithe of the demands made for food and assistance. Such being the case now, what will it be thirty days hence, when we shall have set in firmly! Statistics have already been published, partially showing the extent of destitution; but statistics collected two months ago, when many families, who have since divided with their needy neighbors, supposed they could "get through the winter" without assistance, afford no criterion for the present time. Hunger, cold and suffering now press upon hundreds—aye, thousands—of men, women and children in the Territory. Relief must be had. They look to the people of the free and Western States for sympathy and assistance. The relief must be continued until March or April. Can it be obtained? Will not the generous tire of giving? Let the different localities, townships, and counties send small contributions, and the burden will not be felt by your people.

EDW. HOAGLAND.

Vote on Boteler's Resolution.

The following are the Ayes and Noes on the adoption of Boteler's resolution for the reference of so much of the President's Message as relates to the perilous condition of the country to a special committee of one from each State:

YEAS.

ALABAMA.—Cobb, Dem.; Houston, Dem.
ARKANSAS.—Rust, Dem.
CONNECTICUT.—Ferry, Rep.; Woodruff, Rep.
DELAWARE.—Whitely, Dem.
GEORGIA.—Hardeman, Am.; Hill, Am.; [illegible] Dem.
INDIANA.—Colfax, Rep.; Davis, Dem.; Dunn, Rep.; English, Dem.; Holman, Dem.; [illegible] gore, Rep.; Niblack, Dem.; Petit, Rep.; [illegible] ler, Rep.
ILLINOIS.—Fouke, Dem.; Logan, Dem.; [illegible] Clernand, Dem.; Morris, Dem.; Robinson, Dem.
IOWA.—Curtis, Rep.; Vandever, Rep.
KENTUCKY.—Adams, Am.; Anderson, Am.; Bristow, Am.; Brown, Dem.; Burnett, Dem.; Moore, Am.; Peyton, Dem.; Stevenson, Dem.
LOUISIANA.—Bouligny, Am.
MAINE.—Foster, Rep.; Somes, Rep.; Washburn, Rep.
MARYLAND.—Davis, Am.; Harris, Am.; Hughes, Dem.; Kunkel, Dem.; Stewart, Dem.; Webster, Am.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Adams, Rep.; Alley, Rep.; Delano, Rep.; Eliot, Rep.; Gooch, Rep.; Rice, Rep.; Thayer, Rep.; Train, Rep.
MICHIGAN.—Kellogg, Rep.
MINNESOTA.—Aldrich, Rep.; Windom, Rep.
MISSISSIPPI.—Davis, Dem.
MISSOURI.—Anderson, Am.; Barret, Dem.; Clark, Dem.; Noell, Dem.; Phelps, Dem.
NEW JERSEY.—Adrain, Dem.; Nixon, Rep.; Riggs, Dem.; Stratton, Rep.
NEW YORK.—Barr, Dem.; Briggs, American; Carter, Rep.; Clark, Rep.; J. Cochrane, Dem.; Conkling, Rep.; Duell, Rep.; Ely, Rep.; [illegible] Rep.; French, Rep.; Graham, Rep.; Haskin, Dem.; Hoard, Rep.; Humphrey, Rep.; [illegible] Rep.; Maclay, Dem.; McKean, Rep.; Palmer, Rep.; Reynolds, Dem.; Sickles, Dem.; Spinner, Rep.; Spinner, Rep.
CALIFORNIA.—Burch, Dem.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Branch, Dem.; Gilmer, Am.; Leach, Am.; Smith, Am.; Vance, Am.; Winslow, Dem.
OHIO.—Aken, Dem.; Corwin, Rep.; [illegible] Dem.; Gurley, Rep.; Helmick, Rep.; Howard, Dem.; Martin, Dem.; Pendleton, Dem.; [illegible] Dem.; Trimble, Rep.; Vallandigham, Dem.
OREGON.—Stout, Dem.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Babbitt, Rep.; Campbell, Rep.; Covode, Rep.; Florence, Dem.; [illegible] Rep.; Hall, Rep.; Junkin, Rep.; Killinger, Rep.; Longnecker, Rep.; McPherson, Rep.; [illegible] head, Rep.; Morris, Ind.; Stewart, Rep.; [illegible] Rep.; Wood, Rep.
RHODE ISLAND.—Brayton, Rep.; Robinson, [illegible]
TENNESSEE.—Avery, Dem.; Etheridge, Am.; Hatton, Am.; Maynard, Am.; Nelson, Am.; Quarles, Am.; Stokes, Am.; Thomas, Dem.
VERMONT.—Morrill, Rep.; Royce, Rep.; [illegible] ton, Rep.
VIRGINIA.—Bocock, Dem.; Boteler, Am.; [illegible] Jenkins, Dem.; Edmundson, Dem.; [illegible] Jarnette, Dem.; Leake, Dem.; [illegible] Dem.; Jenkins, Dem.; Pryor, Dem.; [illegible] Dem.; Milson, Dem.
WISCONSIN.—Larrabee, Dem.

NAYS.

CONNECTICUT.—Burnham, Rep.; Loomis, Rep.
ILLINOIS.—Lovejoy, Rep.; Washburne, Rep.
INDIANA.—Case, Rep.
MICHIGAN.—Kellogg, Rep.; Leach, Rep.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Buffinton, Rep.; [illegible] lingame, Rep.
MAINE.—Morse, Rep.; Perry, Rep.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Tappan, Rep.
NEW YORK.—Beale, Rep.; Fenton, Rep.; [illegible] vine, Rep.; Lee, Rep.; McKean, Rep.; [illegible] Rep.; Sedgwick, Rep.; Wells, Rep.
OHIO.—Ashley, Rep.; Bingham, Rep.; [illegible] Rep.; Carey, Rep.; Edgerton, Rep.; Howard, Dem.; Hutchins, Rep.; Sherman, Rep.; [illegible] ton, Rep.; Tompkins, Rep.; Wade, Rep.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Blair, Rep.; Grow, Rep.; Hickman, Dem.; McKnight, Rep.; Stevens, Rep.
WISCONSIN.—Potter, Rep.; Washburne, Rep.

A NEW COUNTY.—The citizens of a portion of Marathon county, Wisconsin, have given notice that application will be made to the Legislature to divide that county, and organize a new county, to be called LINCOLN. The application is signed by Hon. Walter McIndoe and others.

☞ The Ottumwa (Iowa) *Courier* says that town is going to be the young Porkopolis of the West. Fifteen hundred hogs were slaughtered and packed there week before last, and hogs are now coming in at the rate of one thousand a day.